The New-York Times.

VOL. XXV.....NO. 7563. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1875. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE WHISKY FRAUD TRIALS.

GEN. HENDERSON'S DISMISSAL.

HENDERSON'S REMARKS AT ST. LOUIS THE OUTCOME OF HIS HOSTILITY TO THE PRESIDENT—THE PROSECUTION NOT AFFECTED BY HIS DISMISSAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The employment of Gen. Henderson to assist in the prosecutions of the Whisky Ring at St. Louis was referred by the Attorney General to the President, who sanctioned and approved it. Judge Pierrepont did not know at that time that Henderson was a bitter personal enemy of Gen. Grant, nor did the President then mention it. He had no doubt of Henderson's ability, and as the Attorney General recommended his employment to be for the interest of the Government the President laid aside the thought of their personal relations and agreed that he should be retained. Some time afterward, in conversation, the President told Judge Pierrepont of the hostile personal relations between Henderson and himself. Perhaps Henderson did not know that his appointment in the first place was due to the President's forbearance, and perhaps it would have made no difference to him if he had. The newspaper report of Judge Henderson's speech is essentially correct, as compared with the sworn copy of the stenographer's notes. He attacked the President for interfering in the administration of the Internal Revenue Bureau, and attacked Mr. Douglass for heeding the requests or demands of the President. The reference was to the order changing the Supervisors from one district to another, which the President overruled, as he had a perfect right, under the law, to do. The order was made by Secretary Bristow and not by Mr. Douglass, though his recommendation of the change is on file. It is the unanimous opinion of the Cabinet, and the almost universal opinion of lawyers about town, that Henderson's allusion to the President was outside the evidence, and, in view of his employment by the Government, unprofessional and unjustifiable. The telegraphic order from Judge Pierrepont for Henderson's dismissal is a terse and clear statement of all the essential facts, and may form a correct basis of judgment on the question involved in the action.

The efficiency of the prosecutions is not to be impaired by the dismissal of Henderson. The Attorney General's instructions are clear on this point. An able assistant is to be secured without regard to political association.

There is a Democratic lawyer of ability and eminence in St. Louis by the name of Glover, who will be employed if he is not retained on the side of the defense, which is not certainly known here.

The occurrence of the difficulty is regretted on all hands. It will be seized upon by those who are endeavoring to create a disturbance of the harmony of the Cabinet with the hope of thereby crippling the prosecution of the Ring, which can only be successfully carried forward by the concordant action of all departments of the Government. In this connection the statement that the Cabinet was unanimous in its condemnation of the course of Gen. Henderson is of especial importance.

The hostility between the President and Henderson had its origin in the old controversy between Gen. Grant and President Johnson, when Henderson espoused the cause of the latter. Political events following the impeachment served to intensify the feeling which has at last been forced upon the attention of the public. It has been often stated, and may be reiterated with assurance, that during the whole investigation not a scrap of testimony, documentary or verbal, has been discovered which reflects in the slightest degree upon the President. The statements of all the officers connected with the exposure and punishment of the Ring are explicit and emphatic upon this point, and there can be no room to question his honest purpose to adhere to the order to "Let no guilty man escape."

GEN. HENDERSON'S CONDUCT CONDEMNED BY THE CABINET—THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S TELEGRAM.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The Cabinet session to-day was of unusual length, and the attention of the President and his Cabinet officers was directed almost altogether to the subject of the whisky fraud trials in St. Louis.

Attorney General Pierrepont, who received in in the noon mail the sworn statements of Special Counsel Henderson, presented them to the meeting, where careful attention was given to the reading. There was some conversation afterward upon the construction to be placed upon the remarks of the counsel as presented by him for the approval or disapproval of the Department of Justice, but nothing in the nature of a discussion, and it was fully agreed that the remarks of Mr. Henderson were in no regard justifiable—the members of the Cabinet expressing themselves without reserve in this matter. The result was that it was determined to have a change made in the special counsel, and the Attorney General prepared the following dispatch, which was telegraphed to United States District Attorney Dyer late this afternoon:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 10, 1875.

Hon. D. P. Dyer, United States Attorney, St. Louis, Mo.

The sworn report of Mr. Henderson's speech forwarded by Mr. Eaton, and referred to by both you and Mr. Henderson in your dipatches of yesterday as a correct report, was read in full Cabinet to-day, and it was regarded by every member as an outrage upon professional propriety thus to reflect, without shadow of reason, upon the President, by whom his employment by this department was sanctioned in order that no impediment might be placed in the way of bringing to speedy punishment every defrauder of the revenue at St. Louis. You will advise Gen. Henderson of his discharge from further service, and secure in his place the aid of the most able and efficient counsel you can find, without regard to his politics. EDWARDS PIERREPONT,
Attorney General.

THE BABCOCK COURT OF INQUIRY.

THE COURT TO AWAIT THE ISSUE OF THE CIVIL TRIAL AT ST. LOUIS—THE RELATIVE STANDING OF THE TWO COURTS—A TELEGRAM SENT TO THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The following telegram was received to-night. It is very important, from the fact that it affords conclusive proof that the military court is not to interfere with the civil inquiry relative to Gen. Babcock's case at St. Louis. The court adjourns from day to day, because it has no power to adjourn over, unless directed by the Secretary of War. The reference of the opinion of the court to the War Department is in the nature of a request for authority to adjourn till after the conclusion of the civil trial on the indictment. Gen. Babcock himself desired an adjournment for a few days, but whether the opinion of the court that the civil trial should be concluded before the military examination begins accords with Gen. Babcock's wishes does not appear from the dispatch; probably he does not care which trial takes precedence.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10, 1875.

To the Adjutant General, Washington:

The Court of Inquiry, having before it a motion of a member as to delaying inquiry during the action of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Missouri on the indictment found by the Grand Jury, unanimously decided that the court adjourn from day to day until the evidence upon the subject of our inquiry shall receive definite and conclusive shape, which shall be impressed upon it by the verdict of the jury, or until our action, having been referred to the War Department, with our opinion that our proceedings should be stayed during the proceedings of the court of law, shall have been confirmed.

Gen. Babcock has also requested a few days' adjournment to afford him time to take the necessary legal steps to meet the action of the Grand Jury.

(Signed,) P. H. SHERIDAN,
President of the Court of Inquiry.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COURT.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—The Babcock Court of Inquiry met again at noon to-day. Gen. Hancock immediately arose and read the following: "A sense of duty to the laws, to the military service, and to the accused impels me to ask your concurrence in a postponement of this inquiry for the present. We are all bound to believe in the entire innocence of Col. Babcock, and the presumption cannot be repelled without clear evidence. It is due to him to suppose that this Court of Inquiry was asked in good faith for the reasons given. What were those reasons? In the course of a legal trial in St. Louis Mr. Babcock was alleged to be guilty of a high criminal offense. He asked for a hearing in the same court, but was informed that he could not have it because the evidence was closed. Those circumstances led him to demand a Court of Inquiry as the only means of vindication that was left. Since then he has been formally indicted, and he is now certain of getting that full and fair trial before an impartial jury which the laws of the country guarantee to all its citizens. The supposed necessity for convening a military court for the determination of his guilt or innocence no longer exists. It is believed that our action as a military tribunal cannot oust the jurisdiction of the court while the indictment is pending. The President has said through the Attorney General that such was not the intention. Then the trial at St. Louis and this inquiry must go on at the same time. Unless we await the result of the inquiry there the difficulties are very formidable. The accused must be present at the trial of the indictment. Shall we proceed and hear the cause behind his back, or shall we vex him with two trials at once? The injustice of this is manifest. I presume, from the nature of the case, that the evidence is very voluminous, consisting of records, papers, and oral testimony. Can we compel the production of these while they are wanted for the purposes of the trial at St. Louis? Certainly not. If the military be, as the Constitution declares, subordinate to the civil authorities, shall we proceed without evidence and give an opinion in ignorance of the facts? That cannot be the wish of anybody. I take it for granted that the trial at St. Louis will be fair, as well as legal, and that the judgment will be according to the very truth and justice of the cause. It will without question be binding and conclusive upon us, upon the Government, upon the accused, and upon all the world. If he should be convicted no decision of ours could rescue him out of the hands of the law. If he is acquitted our belief in his innocence will be of no consequence. If we anticipate the trial in the civil court our judgment, whether for the accused or against him, will have and ought to have no effect upon the jurors. It cannot even be made known to them, and any attempt to influence them by it would justly be regarded as an obstruction of public justice. On the other hand, his conviction there would be conclusive evidence of his guilt, and his acquittal will relieve him from the necessity of showing anything but the record. I do not propose to postpone indefinitely, but simply to adjourn from day to day until the evidence upon the subject of our inquiry shall receive that definite and conclusive shape which will be impressed upon it by a verdict of the jury, or until our action, having been referred to the War Department, with our opinion that our proceeding should be stayed during the proceedings of the court of law, shall have been confirmed. In case of acquittal by the civil court, the functions of this court will not necessarily have terminated. The accused may be pronounced innocent of any crime against the statute, and yet be guilty of some act which the military law might punish by expulsion from the Army. In case of acquittal, he may insist upon showing to us that he has done nothing inconsistent with the conduct of an officer and gentleman, as the article of war runs, but the great and important question is, guilty or not, in manner and form, as he stands indicted, and this can be legally answered only by a jury of his countrymen."

The Judge Advocate then said, in substance, that the court had been fully organized. He had received a communication from Mr. Babcock, which he submitted to the court. This communication requested the court to adjourn for the present, in order to admit of his appearing in St. Louis to answer there the charges made against him by the St. Louis Grand Jury. In view of this communication, the Judge Advocate suggested that the trial be postponed for the present, and that the court communicate to President Grant the state of the case, with a view that the court might adjourn to meet again at the call of the President.

The court-room was then cleared of spectators for consultation. On the reopening of the doors it was announced that the court would adjourn from day to day until its action had been communicated to the War Department, and an adjournment was immediately announced till noon to-morrow.

Judge Advocate Gardner endeavored to impress upon the representatives of the press that the remarks of Gen. Hancock were not the result of any deliberation of the court. However this may be, it is well known that Lieut. Gen. Sheridan expressed similar views before the convening of the court, and held that it would be much better for Gen. Babcock and all concerned for the court to await the result of the examination before the civil courts.

GEN. BABCOCK IN CHICAGO.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—The Court of Inquiry in the Babcock case expects to-morrow to receive the testimony in the case from St. Louis. A Deputy Marshal was here to-day from that city with the necessary papers from the court for the arrest of Babcock. At a late hour to-day he was still in the city, closeted with officials. Among Government officers the opinion is general that Babcock could not with any propriety permit the Military Commission to sit in judgment of his case until after it shall have been duly investigated by process of civil law, now that the indictment has been found, and the views of Gen. Hancock, as expressed in his speech, are generally concurred in. Gen. Babcock remarked to a gentleman who called upon him today, "Well, we've got the worst of it at St. Louis," showing that he had been confident of escaping indictment by the Grand Jury, and was consequently disappointed when the announcement came. He has persistently refused to be interviewed or to converse with anybody about his case beyond the small circle of friends who are in his confidence.

GEN. HENDERSON'S DISPATCH TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 10.—The following is the full text of a telegram sent to the Attorney General last night by Gen. Henderson. It was in reply to one from the Attorney General, stating, that if the information received in Washington relating to Henderson's speech was true, then his services would be no longer required in connection with the prosecution of the whisky cases here.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 9, 1875.

Hon. Edwards Pierrepont, Attorney General:

I have seen your last dispatch to Col. Dyer. My speech in the Avery case was extemporaneous. Mr. Eaton mailed you on Tuesday a sworn copy from the stenographer of so much as he thought related to the President. I did not see it, but I stand by the speech as made. I said nothing beyond what my sworn duty required, and for that I have no apology to make. (Signed,) J. B. HENDERSON.

Other dispatches to and from Dyer and Pierrepont, and Henderson and Pierrepont, are made public, but, in view of the developments of to-day, telegraphed from Washington to-night, they are of little significance.

THE MILWAUKEE CASES.

NO MORE CRIMINAL SUITS TO BE BEGUN THIS TERM—THE TRIAL OF BURBACH AND REYNOLDS.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 10.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day it was decided, on motion of the Government attorneys, to take up no more criminal whisky cases this term. The civil suits are to be taken up next week.

To-day closed the examination of witnesses in the case of Burbach and Reynolds, charged with conspiracy to defraud the revenue. The arguments for the prosecution by Judge Dixon and for the defense by Mr. Murphy were completed. The case will be given to the jury to-morrow.

Louis Rindskopf, distiller, who has been in jail for the past week for contempt of court in refusing to answer a question asked him by Supervisor Hendrick as to the purpose for which he paid the check of $200 to S. J. Conklin, Revenue Agent, last April, was to-night taken from jail by the United States Marshal and brought before the Supervisor. The examination lasted two hours. Nothing is known as to what occurred, except that Rindskopf purged himself of the contempt by answering the question. Supervisor Hendrick and District Attorney McKenny refuse to give further information.

THE INDIANAPOLIS TRIALS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 10.—The trial of Deputy Collector Hill was continued in the United States Court to-day. The witnesses examined for the prosecution were Christopher Corconor, David M. Lewis, Gorden B. Bingham, and Eberwine. All the members of the Whisky Ring have pleaded guilty, and will be sentenced after the trial of Hill is concluded. Lewis and Corconor testified to Hill being present at the distilleries at Evansville and Patoka when crooked whisky was being made.

CRIME IN THE MINING REGION.

MURDER OF TWO MEN AND A WOMAN BY MASKED MEN, SUPPOSED TO BE "MOLLY MAGUIRES."

POTTSVILLE, Dec. 10.—Dispatches received from here Mahanoy City and Gilberton this morning state that there is much excitement in the vicinity of those places in consequence of two dreadful murders which were committed at 2 o'clock this morning by a party of masked men. They entered the house of Charles O'Donnell, seized and bound him, and carried him out to the back of the house, where they shot him dead. A man named McAlister was also taken from his house and shot. A later dispatch states that a sister of McAllister was also murdered. The murderers are supposed to belong to the organization known as "Molly Maguires," a band of men that are a terror to the mining regions.

Later dispatches confirm this morning's report, and place the number of masked and armed men who surrounded and entered the house at fifty. From inquiries made this evening, it seems that the shooting grew out of a previous shooting affair, the facts of which the O'Donnells were aware of, and it is thought the murderers found it necessary to silence them from fear of damaging evidence they had in their possession. Upon examination this afternoon it was discovered that dear Charley O'Donnell had received fourteen bullets, and that an attempt had been made to burn the body. Mrs. McAllister, daughter of Mrs. O'Donnell, was shot and instantly killed while following the mob. Frank Wenrich, a merchant in good standing at Mahanoy City, was arrested as being one of the men.

NEW-ENGLAND FAILURES.

BOSTON, Dec. 10.—The *Commercial Bulletin* has the following: "E. D. Peters & Co., the oldest and most extensive commission lumber firm in Boston, reported failed to-day, are creditors to the amount of some $300,000 to the bankrupt estate of George B. James, also to that of Royal Gilkey, of Watertown, &c. Lane & Harriman, produce dealers, of South Market street, Boston, are reported failed; liabilities reported about fifteen thousand dollars. William Wallace & Co., boots and shoes, Pearl street, Boston, are reported failed. Jesse F. Newcomb, boots and shoes, Boston, is reported failed. A. L. Lilienthal & Co., jewelry, Boston, are reported failed. The liabilities are said to be $30,000 and assets $12,000. Vogler Bros., furniture, Concord, N. H., are reported failed. The liabilities are said to be $18,000 to $20,000; assets about ten thousand dollars. Gilman & Co., vinegar, Commercial street, Boston, are reported failed. The liabilities are placed at $7,000 or $8,000; mostly in favor of Boston parties. A settlement will be made at twenty cents on a dollar. Alfred Fellows, boots and shoes, No. 30 High street, Boston, is reported suspended. The liabilities are some $30,000, mostly in favor of Boston parties. J. C. Bartlett & Co., cracker machinery, Boston, suspended, are compromising with their creditors at forty cents on the dollar. The Fitchburg Scythe and Tool Company, of Fitchburg, Mass., is reported suspended.

WHITES AND BLACKS FIGHTING.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—The *Times* has a special dispatch from Vicksburg, Miss., mentioning a conflict at Rolling Fork between a band of seventy-five whites, under command of Col. Ball, and a band of 200 negroes, commanded by Noah Parker. It is reported that the colored commander, Capt. Arthur Brooks, and five other negroes were killed and a large number wounded. All is quiet now.

A special dispatch from Vicksburg to the Western Associated Press says no white men were hurt. All is quiet now, and the negroes have fled to the woods in fright. The riot grew out of an attempt, by the negroes, to rescue one of their color who had been arrested on account of a difficulty with a white man.

BODIES FROM THE SUNNYSIDE WRECK.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Dec. 10.—Two more bodies were found at the wreck of the Sunnyside to-day, being those of Mrs. Stewart, a passenger from New-York, and Nathaniel Johnson, a waiter. Both bodies are now in the hands of the undertaker, and will be forwarded to New-York to-morrow. One body only remains to be found, that of Sarah Butler, the chamber-maid. Grappling will be resumed to-morrow.

A RESULT OF THE GUIBORD CASE.

QUEBEC, Dec. 10.—In the House to-day, Mr. Quiment introduced a bill to prevent all conflict between the religious and civil authorities in regard to the Roman Catholic cemeteries of the Province. The effect of the bill is to provide that it shall be the resolute privilege of the Ordinaire of a diocese to indicate the place where Catholics are to be buried in the Catholic cemeteries of the Province.

THE REYNOLDS POLYGAMY CASE.

SALT LAKE CITY, Dec. 10.—Chief Justice White to-day delivered a strong charge to the jury in the George Reynolds polygamy case, calling for the enforcement of the law of Congress as regards polygamy in this Territory before further injury be done to innocent women and children. The jury this evening brought in a verdict of guilty, with recommendations to mercy.

THE CENTENNIAL TELEGRAPHING.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10.—The Centennial Board of Finance have appointed Mr. William J. Phillips to be General Manager and Director of the telegraph system to be placed in operation during the Exhibition. Mr. Phillips is the Superintendent of the Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph Department of this city.

ESCAPE OF A LEOPARD.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10.—Yesterday a leopard, which was shipped from New-York by the Clyde barge Chesapeake, effected his escape from the cage in which he was confined, and now holds undisputed sway in the hold of that vessel. So far all efforts to recapture the beast have proved unavailing.

ICE IN THE HUDSON.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Dec. 10.—At this place and below the river is choked with heavy running ice which has broken away from above. Last night the ice cut into the barge Ulster County, on her trip to New-York, and she was compelled to put into Milton.

WASHINGTON.

PROGRESS WITH THE COMMITTEES.

MR. KERR IN CLOSE CONFERENCE WITH A FEW LEADERS—NONE BUT PERSONS OF INFLUENCE PERMITTED TO ADVISE HIM—A GENERAL CAUCUS TO BE HELD ON MONDAY—BUSINESS IN THE HOUSE YESTERDAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Speaker Kerr is spending nearly all his time in selecting his committees, and he is having the constant advice and attendance of a few of the leading men of his party. He is keeping himself well secluded from the "common herd," and only a few persons of position in the party are admitted to his presence. When a card is presented the inquiry is made as to whether it is a member or Senator who desires admittance. If it is neither, or is not a personage of distinction, then the card cannot go up, and if it does go up and an invitation is extended to "walk up," it is not certain that the Speaker can be seen. The pressure has been so great by those of the party who have "axes to grind" or friends to suggest for important committees, that a good friend of the Speaker's is on hand to entertain those who are admitted to his rooms, but whose advice is not wanted on the subject just now engrossing the Speaker's attention. Great pressure is brought to bear upon Mr. Kerr by the friends of aspirants for important chairmanships, and there is not yet a position definitely fixed upon for any one man, with perhaps one exception, that is not subject to radical change. It is definitely settled, however, that Fernando Wood will not be placed at the head of the Committee on Ways and Means. The names of S. S. Cox, and Henry B. Paine, of Ohio, are mentioned for that place. Either one or the other will undoubtedly get it. Mr. Randall will certainly get the Appropriations, and Mr. Holman will undoubtedly be next to him upon that committee, and Chairman of the War Claims Committee. Mr. Frank Hereford, of West Virginia, will get the Chairmanship of the Committee on Commerce in case Mr. Holman is disposed of as above; if not he will be placed at the head of the Committee on Public Lands. Mr. Mackey, of Lock Haven, Penn., President of the Lock Haven National Bank, is spoken of, with Milton J. Durham, of Kentucky, for Banking and Currency. Mr. W. R. Morrison, of Illinois, will be placed at the head of the Committee on Railways and Canals, to get rid of sectional feeling upon the Texas Pacific Railroad subsidy. Some of the duties formerly imposed upon the Pacific Railroad Committee can be transferred to it and the latter committee abolished. The Chairmanship of the Foreign Affairs Committee has not been fixed, and it is not unlikely that it will be given to Gen. Banks, although the name of Mr. Swann, of Maryland, has been prominently connected therewith. Neither Mr. Holman nor Mr. Morrison wants the Judiciary Committee, and J. Proctor Knott, of Kentucky, is now booked for it, although Milton Sayler, of Ohio, and Heister Clymer, of Pennsylvania, are being strongly urged for the place. Mr. Lamar is spoken of for the Committee on Elections, and Mr. Sayler, of Ohio, for Private Land Claims. There is considerable speculation as to who will get the Chairmanship of the Committee on Military Affairs, as there is no military man of any prominence on the Democratic side who served in the Union Army. It will be a week at least before the result of the Speaker's labor on the committees will be made public, and there will be a change in the conclusion of each day up to the last, so that an authoritative statement to-day of the name at the head of a committee will not be good for the next.

The general caucus of the Democracy will be held Monday afternoon. There appears to be no reason to change the assertion heretofore made that some general line of legislative action is to be determined upon and some general party policy adopted for the future. The sectional differences and ambitions to be curbed make this no easy task, and the diversity of opinion and temperament is very marked in the new house. The "old heads" of the party claim to be able to harmonize all the different elements and to direct them in a conservative channel. They have been feeling the way carefully since Congress convened, and seem to be sure enough of their footing now to call a general meeting for conferences.

The President is said to be preparing a special Message on the Interoceanic Canal report, which he will send to Congress next week.

The House to-day, without transacting any business, adjourned until Tuesday, and it is understood that on Tuesday adjournment will follow until Friday. The indications are that no Monday sessions will be held until after the holidays, the Democrats fearing the Republicans will introduce some resolutions upon which they are unprepared to vote. The standing committees will not be announced much, if any, before the 22d, when adjournment will soon afterward follow till after the holidays. Mr. MacDougall, of New-York, had read a bill to repeal the increased rates imposed last session on third-class matter. Mr. Starkweather tried to get in a substitute repealing so much of the increased rates as referred to transient newspapers, periodicals, &c., but Mr. Holman, who had the floor, declined to yield, and insisted on his motion to adjourn. A resolution creating a Special Committee of Thirteen on the Centennial Exhibition, was passed.

MARSHAL PACKARD'S OFFICE.

REPORTED SEIZURE OF THE UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, NEW-ORLEANS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—A rumor is current here to-night that Marshal Packard's office in New-Orleans has been seized by Government officers, and that great excitement exists in that city in consequence. Neither the Attorney General nor the Secretary of the Treasury has any knowledge of such action.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

THE CONSOLIDATED TWENTY-THIRD AND TWENTY-FOURTH NEW-YORK REVENUE DISTRICTS—THE ORIGINAL BENJAMIN FRANKLIN PRESS—REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Argument was made before the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to-day with reference to the consolidation of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth New-York Revenue Districts, Gen. Leavenworth appearing in behalf of the reinstatement of Collector Wilcox, of Syracuse, and Gen. McDougall in favor of Collector Strong, of Auburn. The Commissioner, after their statements, decided to adhere to the original plan of consolidation, retaining Strong.

John B. Murray, of New-York, presented to the Commissioner of Patents a claim of ownership of the original Benjamin Franklin printing press, which has been for many years in possession of the Patent Office. After full examination of the documentary evidence submitted, it is found that Mr. Murray's claim is perfectly good, and the press will now be held subject to his order. It appears that Harold & Son, of London, England, presented the press to Mr. Murray in 1841. That he brought it to this country in 1842, kept it in New-York for several years, and then deposited it for safe keeping in the National Institute in Washington City. When this institution soon after ceased to exist, the press was removed to the model room of the Patent Office, where it has since remained, the question of title not having been raised until recently. It is Mr. Murray's intention to have this interesting relic of the first great American printer exhibited at the Centennial alongside of a Hoe lightning cylinder press of the latest construction.

Second Assistant Postmaster Tyner, who has been seriously ill for several days, is this afternoon much better, and will probably be able to resume his official duties on Monday next.

The following were the Treasury balances at the close of business to-day: Currency, $9,816,200; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $43,750,000; coin, $60,262,365; including coin certificates, $21,004,490; outstanding legal tenders, $372,471,772.

The following gaugers were appointed to-day: Charles Turner, James E. Gross, James S. P. Grant, Charles A. Hoyt, James B. Dickenson, and Frederick Greeley, all for the First District of Illinois.

Major A. W. Evans, Third Cavalry, is relieved from duty in the Department of Arizona and ordered to duty as Acting Assistant Inspector General of the Department of the Platte.

Pay Inspector Edward Foster and Paymaster Richard Washington have been ordered to duty in the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing. Paymaster L. A. Fraley is ordered to the Norfolk Navy-yard, relieving Paymaster George W. Branan, ordered to settle his accounts. Chief Engineer William H. Shenck has been detached from the Tennessee and ordered to special duty.

John D. Bramat, for twelve years Chief of the Ordnance Bureau of the Navy Department, died here last night after a brief illness.

C. W. Clisbee, of Michigan, one of the reading clerks in the House of Representatives, was removed to-day by the Clerk of the House, and Neil S. Brown, of Tennessee, appointed in his place. J. W. Barclay, who was the clerk at the Speaker's table, was also removed, and J. Scudder, of Indiana, appointed to the vacancy. Other removals are expected to follow to-morrow.

The expenses attending the entertainment of King Kalakaua, as shown by the report transmitted to the House by the Secretary of State, aggregate over $20,000. Among the items are the following: Arlington Hotel, $3,473 50; Union Pacific Railroad, Company, $3,378 37; Central Pacific Railroad Company, $8,109 30; Grand Hotel, San Francisco, $1,649 50. The majority of the items of expense are for traveling, hotel bills, and Pullman palace-car sleepers.

The Committee of the Washington Light Infantry to receive Gen. N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts; Col. W. Emerson Baker, of Boston, and Col. A. Worth Spates, of Baltimore, on the occasion of the presentation of souvenirs from the ladies of Boston, have arranged that the reception be early in January and in one of the largest halls of the city. The President and Cabinet and the Massachusetts delegation in Congress and the Mayor of Baltimore will be invited. The presentation speeches will be made by the first-named gentlemen, and Col. Moore will respond. A banquet and hop will follow.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, Mr. Sampson, of Iowa, presented a memorial from Prof. J. J. Safely, of that State, asking for an examination into his affairs in adjusting the mails upon certain lines of railroad. He claims that imputations of fraud have been made against him and he desires to be vindicated.

Attorney General Pierrepont has directed that an appeal be taken from the decree of Judge Jackson on the Harper's Ferry case, which was recently decided against the Government and in favor of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

CONTESTED SEATS IN CONGRESS.

THE VIRGINIA AND LOUISIANA CASES STATED BRIEFLY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The following are the points in the Virginia contested election case: Mr. Platt claims that at the meeting of the Commissioners of Nansemond County, held in pursuance of law, the second day after the election, to count returns from the precincts, 206 votes thrown for him by legal voters were unlawfully withheld and not counted for him by said Commissioners, on the alleged ground that the words "Against the Constitutional Amendments" were printed on the same ballot with his name and cast in the same ballot-box; that notwithstanding this fact, and many other rejections of lawful votes cast for him, the returns from the whole district, when received at the office of the Secretary of State, still gave him a majority of 234 votes, which majority was overcome by rejecting the whole vote of the County of Prince George, which county gave him a majority of 425 votes, the ground of such rejection, as stated by the State Board, being the fact that the Clerk of said county, in copying from his books the abstract of the votes required by law to be forwarded to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, did fail to copy his own name in one place on the said return. The rejection of the whole vote of this county and the 206 votes in Nansemond left Goode an apparent majority of 131, and the certificate was given him.

The following are the points in the Louisiana contested election cases:

Mr. SPENCER, who contests Mr. Morey's seat, from the Fifth Louisiana District, failed in keeping Mr. Morey out of his seat in the first instance. In his contest he depends upon the rejection of the entire vote of one parish (county) which gave Mr. Morey about 1,800 majority. It seems that the returns, before they reached the Returning Board of the State, had been altered in the interest of one of two candidates for the State Senate, both Republicans, this county being overwhelmingly Republican. Mr. Morey admits the alteration, but is prepared to show by Spencer's witnesses, as well as by his own, that the election was fair and peaceable, and that he received the majority accredited to him. The Returning Board took the evidence of the Election Commissioners of both parties, and corrected the returns accordingly. There are some minor points in the case, but they are of no consequence as affecting results unless the vote of this county should be thrown out. It is a strong Republican district, and the controversy about seats in the State Legislature, which was settled by the "Wheeler adjustment," did not affect any member of either the House or Senate, elected in that Congressional District.

MARINE DISASTERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 10.—The steamer Los Angeles, which it was feared had been lost, arrived at Victoria yesterday in tow of the British gunboat Rocket, her engine having been disabled ninety-five miles south of the Columbia River. She was eight days under sail, and lost one seaman in a gale.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 10.—The Italian bark Madre Cerruti, Capt. Marchesa, hence, for Queenstown, before reported in collision on the 21st, off Buck River, has returned to this port for repairs. Her damage is estimated at $4,500.

ROCKLAND, Dec. 10.—Much anxiety is felt for the safety of the schooner Highland Lass, of Rockport. She left Boston for Rockport on Nov. 29, and has not since been heard from.

CAMDEN, Dec. 13.—The schooner Cynosure, which left Salem, Mass., for Rockport Nov. 29, (before the gale,) has not since been heard from, and it is feared she has foundered.

HALIFAX, Dec. 10.—The steamer Caspian arrived from Portland, Me. The schooner Hopewell, from St. John for Harbor Main, Newfoundland, struck on the Biscan Rock on the 30th ult., and immediately went to pieces. Only one man was saved, seven being drowned. The schooner Water Witch, on the same voyage, was wrecked the same night at Pouch Cove, and twelve out of twenty-five persons on board were drowned.

The bark Transit, from Sheelas for Liverpool, England, timber laden, went ashore on Saturday last at Langley, and will probably be a total loss. The crew are saved.

MR. O'CONOR'S ILLNESS.

Mr. O'Conor was more feeble yesterday. He slept at intervals, but moaned and tossed restlessly. In response to questions he said he was not suffering any pain. None but members of his family were admitted to his bedside. Mr. Sloane, his brother-in-law, says he is wasted to a mere skeleton, and constantly expresses a desire for death. His food yesterday consisted of four pears, which were chopped fine, and his stomach retained them. He also drank several glasses of ice water. Dr. Kaves called at his usual hour, but offered no encouragement. Mr. O'Conor still retains his mental faculties, and conversed yesterday with his friends in his customary manner.

THE M'ENERY CREDENTIALS.

MR. M'ENERY ADDRESSES AN OPEN LETTER TO SENATOR M'MILLEN UPON THE LATE WITHDRAWAL OF HIS CREDENTIALS—HE PROPOSES TO APPOINT HIS SUCCESSOR.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 10.—The following is an open letter from McEnery to Senator McMillen:

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 9.

Hon. W. L. McMillen, Senator-elect of Louisiana:

DEAR SIR: I have read with regret your open letter addressed to me through the Associated Press, dated yesterday, in which you express the opinion that the struggle of the people of Louisiana for the right of self-government has been determined against them, and announce the withdrawal of your credentials as Senator, as a tender to the people of Louisiana, through me, the trust committed by them to your hands. In my judgment, based upon all that has occurred since the inception of our difficulties, you have seriously erred in the conclusions at which you have arrived. McEnery then argues that he is *de jure* Governor of Louisiana, was inaugurated and acted as Governor until he was prevented by the Federal administration. That the United States Senate, the only power competent to judge of their validity, had never passed upon McMillen's credentials; that the Wheeler Congressional Committee did not investigate the election of 1872. He says: "I, therefore, as Governor elect of Louisiana, in the name of the people, do deny that their right to govern themselves has been lost, either by their own acquiescence or by the Wheeler adjustment or the Louisiana House of Representatives, or by any action of the Federal Congress. Regretting your course in resigning as Senator, I have no option but to accept the resignation, and I will forthwith appoint your successor."

In conclusion he says:

With a still unfaltering confidence in the justice and good faith of the Federal Congress and the people of the whole United States, I shall never cease to appeal to that justice and that faith until I shall have secured to Louisiana the right which alone is denied her, and which she will never surrender, of living under the rule of the lawfully-elected officers of her own sovereign choice.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN McENERY, Governor of Louisiana.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The Arkansas Legislature adjourned sine die yesterday.

J. Ross Browne was buried yesterday from his residence at Oakland.

The Welland Canal will be closed for the season at noon on the 14th inst.

A slight schock of earthquake was felt at Nebraska City at at 3 o'clock A. M. Thursday.

Postmaster Tobey will probably assume charge of the Boston Post Office on the 1st of January.

Miss Eliza C. Weston, of Coonville, Me., an insane woman, set her bed on fire yesterday, and died from suffocation.

The officers of the Direct United States Cable Company announce that their line is interrupted 130 miles east of Nova Scotia.

The ice in the canal at Little Falls is ten inches thick, and there is no prospect now of the moving of the boats which are frozen in there.

Robert Carney, claimed by the Boston authorities on a charge of murder, will be examined at St. John, N. B., with a view to his extradition.

C. L. Bacon, residing in Methuen, Mass., committed suicide by hanging himself in his barn last night, during despondency over financial embarrassment.

A boiler in Yale's shoe factory, Halifax, Nova Scotia, exploded yesterday morning, demolishing the engine-house and adjoining building. One man was badly scalded.

In the United States Circuit Court at San Francisco yesterday, Capt. Lindell on trial charged with casting away the bark Union in Puget Sound some months ago, was found not guilty.

The creditors of the Jewett and Scammel estates at St. John, N. B., have agreed to accept twenty cents and ten cents on time. Three hundred thousand dollars will be required to pay the compromise.

A young man named Edward L. Bennett, a native of Albany, N. Y., residing in Montreal, hung himself in his boarding-house Thursday night. A Coroner's jury rendered a verdict of suicide while temporarily insane.

The Conservative members of the Virginia Legislature met in caucus yesterday and balloted six times for a candidate for United States Senator to succeed Mr. Johnston, without choice, and adjourned till to-day.

An engine on the Macon and Brunswick Railroad exploded yesterday morning, killing engineer George Harding instantly. The baggage car was wrecked. A number of Florida tourists were on the train, but none were hurt.

E. D. Peters & Co., the oldest and most extensive lumber commission firm in Boston, suspended Thursday. Large losses, shrinkage in property, and business depression are the causes assigned. A meeting of the creditors will soon be held.

Miss Hattie McKay, one of the victims of the Cleveland butchery, died on Thursday night from the injuries received at the hands of her stepfather, William Alden, last Saturday. Mrs. Benton's condition is unchanged, and slight hopes are entertained of her recovery.

While the eastward bound passenger train on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad was wooding at White's Station yesterday morning, it was run into by a freight train going in the same direction, and several cars were wrecked and a number of passengers were bruised, two severely.

Dr. S. S. Southworth, late of the Niagara Falls *Register*, has purchased an interest in the Brockville (Ontario) *Recorder*, a journal noted in the Province in connection with the veteran Daniel Wylie, the father of the Canadian press. The *Register* has had a stormy existence in consequence of its war against local impositions upon tourists visiting the Falls.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire occasioned by spontaneous combustion occurred at 5 o'clock yesterday morning in the Columbia Sawing and Planing Mill Company's building, in Sedgwick street, Brooklyn. The loss on stock and machinery amounted to $2,000, which was fully covered by insurance.

Eaves' cotton gin, about four miles below Little Rock, Ark.; Mills' gin, at the same place, and Brown's gin, ten miles below, were set on fire and destroyed Thursday night. Eaves and Mills lose about $2,000 each, and Brown $5,000.

A fire occurred at 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning in the basement of the four-story brick building 43 South street, occupied by Ward & Toney, ship chandlers, resulting in $300 damage.

MOODY A

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CHRISTMAS BOOKS.

THE SEA. By JULES MICHELET. London, Edinburgh, and New-York: T. NELSON & SONS. No. 42 Bleecker street.

Another batch of Christmas books reminds us of the near approach of the holidays and of the many purchasers who are now busy making their selections for presentation. Of the beauty of the publications issued from the house of the Messrs. Nelson in this City we had occasion to speak a few days ago, but the volume now before us merits special notice on that account. It is another of the four books which have raised the name of M. Michelet into prominence among those who have done most to popularize certain branches of science, not after the fashion of the author of the *Mysterious Island*, but with the combined influences of an attractive and polished style, a power of accurate observation, and a tolerably close adherence to truth, without excessive exaggeration or coloring for effect only. The other three are *The Insect*, *The Bird*, and *The Mountain*, and although none of them are strictly scientific books, yet all convey a great deal of information of a scientific character, and in a form which cannot fail to be pleasing to the most indifferent reader. They teach at least two things besides the lessons which they contain in details. They serve to show that the study of nature and her works is not the dry, uninteresting and unprofitable pursuit which many persons are too apt to suppose; and next, that every person who chooses to take the trouble of observation has a rich source of amusement and instruction in the things that he sees around him. This will have been recommended by those who are already familiar with *The Bird*, which we noticed lately as having been published in an English form under the same auspices. But it is probably more marked in the present work. M. Michelet treats his subject from various points of view, but the whole book is divided into four main divisions, in which he takes, first, "A Survey of the Sea;" then he describes "The Genesis of the Sea;" thirdly, its conquest, and lastly, "The Sea as a Regenerator."

Under the first topic we have an artistic account of the aspect of the sea from the shore, and of the shore itself, in which one characteristic of the writer, that of eloquent word-painting and fanciful description, always stamped with the peculiarities of French feeling, is signally observable. To bring the subjects here noticed down to ordinary verbiage, they may be further enumerated under the head of physical phenomena of all kinds, such as ocean currents, tides, storms, and tempests, and the means in use to divest them of their dangers. The second book treats of the animal and vegetable life that are found in the ocean, and the third takes up historical and physical data. The fourth, as will be gleaned from the title as have given, carries the reader into a consideration which is very different. There the author takes up the value of the ocean in a hygienic point of view, discourising of sea baths, sea-side resorts, and the influences that should guide to their selection, sea-side residences, the effect of sea-air on the health and personal appearance; and incidentally treating a number of questions of social or hygienic importance, which these topics have suggested. In the concluding chapter he tells of the good effects of the sea-side hospitals for children, as found in Italy and England, and especially of that at Viareggio. He argues with much force that these institutions ought to be established in every country which has a coast line, and that that at Viareggio should be accepted as a model for imitation. "We owe," he says, "such a work as this to the children; for the infernal existence which we are leading—our life of murderous toil and still more murderous excess—recoils upon them." This chapter alone is worthy the careful perusal of all who take any interest in the welfare of the coming generation.

But we cannot take leave of this book without a word of commendation for the illustrations. The style chosen for them is admirably adapted for pictures of marine scenery, but it is a style seldom met with in examples which display so much clearness, finish, and effect. Whether, therefore, we regard this book on the ground of the interesting and useful nature of the contents, or of the completeness with which it has been produced, or both qualities combined, it must be given a place in the front rank of the presentation books of the season.

THE LITTLE PRATTLER. New-York: T. NELSON & SONS. 1875.

This is a pretty little volume for the youngest children in the nursery. It is, in fact, a series of numbers of the *Infants' Magazine*, neatly bound, with one of Messrs. Nelson's attractive colored pictures on the front cover. The magazine is widely known, but to those who are not acquainted with it we may say that it is admirably adapted for the little ones for whose gratification and instruction it is specially intended.

BITS FOR CHRISTMAS CRACKING. By THERESA GERTRUDE HALE, author of "A Christmas Journey" and "The Mother's Fancy." New-York: T. WHITTAKER, Bible House. 1875.

For the younger members of the family this volume will be among the acceptable ones. The stories are good and their tone excellent. They are sufficiently simple for the young children to read, and the type is clear and bold. Although not expensively got up, there are several suitable engravings, and the paper and binding are all that need be desired in a book intended for the purpose which the publisher had in view.

GOAT LAND. A story of country life, by the author of "The Line of a Boat," &c., with 101 illustrations. New-York: THOMAS NELSON & SONS. 1875.

HALF-HOUR WITH THE ANIMALS. Narratives exhibiting thought, sympathy, and affection in the brute creation. With thirty-two illustrations: New-York: THOMAS NELSON & SONS. 1875.

THE LAND OF THE SUN, or Adventures among the wild animals of Africa. With thirty-two illustrations: New-York: THOMAS NELSON & SONS. 1875.

It is hardly likely that these three books, or either of them, will escape the attention of buyers who may chance to approach them. The binding and the tastefully-executed colored illustrations on the covers will suffice to direct attention to them, and the only difficulty will, perhaps, be in making the selection. We place them together here for they are about alike in general character as well as similar in appearance, although the taste of any particular boy or girl would doubtless soon decide a preference. In the first, a story of country life, we have a charming yet simple picture of amusements in Winter and in Summer, of fireside talks and recreations, and of rides and drives in the pleasant field while the leaves are on the trees and the flowers are in bloom. The bees and the buttercups, fishes and flies, the delights of the haying season, the playmates to be found among the animals that inhabit a well-ordered farm, as well as sheep-shearing, the growth at crops, the habits of a few insects, and other kindred subjects, make up two hundred and fifty pages of capital reading for boys and girls who have a taste, as all should have, for rural life.

The second takes a wider range, as its title implies, in one direction at least, and on that account will probably be considered a little more advanced. It is full of well-selected anecdotes about animals, as found in the house, the stable, the farm-yard, the field, the wood, with additional notices of some in foreign lands. The best authorities both here and in Europe have repeatedly expressed the opinion that if cruelty toward animals is to be efficiently suppressed, the work must be begun among children, to whom lessons of humanity and a proper appreciation of the claims of the brute creation upon our consideration can most effectually be administered. This book will serve its purpose very well. It is instructive in many ways, but especially in its tendency to convey to the minds of the young a better, and, therefore, a higher sentiment for the animals beneath them. The *Land of the Lion* is a book of adventure, full of stirring incidents, and exciting descriptions of scenes among the wild animals of Africa; giving, therefore, a phase of brute life different from that contained in the previous book, but none the less entertaining.

Each volume is copiously illustrated with engravings on wood.

THE CHILDREN'S TREASURY OF ENGLISH SONG. Selected and Arranged with Notes by FRANCIS TURNER PALGRAVE. New-York: MACMILLAN & Co.

This is an excellent collection of poetry for young persons, and includes, besides old friends like "John Gilpin," many pieces from authors less known than Cowper. We are glad to see, for example, several selections from the poems of W. Barnes, Sir H. F. Doyle, William Allingham, and others. We should doubt whether children would be able to make much of Barnes's poems in the Dorsetshire dialect, but still they are very curious, and children of a larger growth will be glad to find a volume which contains several good specimens of them. The larger number of the pieces are well adapted to the class for which the volume is intended—"children between nine or ten and fifteen or sixteen years of age," Mr. Palgrave says: "Nothing has been here admitted which does not reach a high rank in poetical merit, and the available stores of English poetry have been carefully reviewed for the purpose. The editor's wish has been to collect all songs, narratives, descriptions, or reflective pieces of a lyrical quality, fit to give pleasure—high, pure, manly, and, therefore, lasting—to children in the stage between early childhood and early youth; and no pieces which are not of this character." This purpose has been faithfully accomplished, and the book well deserves to take a place by the side of the same editor's excellent *Golden Treasury of Songs and Lyrics*.

THE AMAZON AND MADEIRA RIVERS. Sketches and Descriptions from the Note-book of an Engineer. By FRANK KEILER, Engineer. With numerous Illustrations. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.

Mr. Keiler and his father were commissioned in 1867, by the Minister of Public Works at Rio de Janeiro, to explore the Madeira River, with a view to the construction of a railroad along its banks. In the present volume the results of this exploration are given, and the author's notes derive additional interest and importance from the illustrations, which are among the best we have seen in a book of travel for a long time past. Mr. Keiler has also brought together a mass of valuable information concerning slavery in Brazil, and the general condition and prospects of the country, and his book may be consulted with great advantage, not only by intending travelers, but by all who desire to revise or increase their stock of knowledge concerning a most interesting region.

THE CANAL INVESTIGATION.

THE GIBSON DAM CLAIM—THE DAM PIERS ROTTEN—THE CHAPIN CLAIMS—THE TESTIMONY TAKEN.

ALBANY, Dec. 10.—The Legislative Joint Committee reassembled this morning. O. K. Whitford, Canal Engineer, was recalled and examined with reference to the damage caused by the carrying away of the Gibson dam, at Corning, by the freshet of 1870. He said: It took seven months and three days to reconstruct the dam; it was done by day's work; there were no estimates made; the only protection the State had was in the returns made by the time-keepers; the Commissioner had direction of the work; when he was absent I had charge; there were breaks near by also to repair; the low path had to be raised six.

D. H. Whitford recalled. He said: I made an estimate of the expenses for extending this dam; the idea was to close up the chute and construct an apron; one was for $60,000, to do it in another way; both were made in November, 1869; the law of 1870, which provides for expending $60,000 on this work, may have reference to these estimates.

Nelson W. Cowen was called and sworn. He said: I have been engaged as a boatman for many years; I lived at Gibson when the dam was built; I understand it, the canal had been let out to contractors for several years and the dam had been neglected; the piers had become rotten and worthless; I don't think it would have cost over $6,000 or $8,000 to put the dam in a condition to resist the freshet; under the contract system the canals were allowed to run away; I don't think there were ever more than two hundred men at work on the dam at any time; there were not five hundred men; Mr. Clatworthy, who had charge of the Chemung Canal at the time of the freshet in 1857, was a first-class man.

James Johnson, was next called and sworn. He said he was acquainted with the Gibson dam before the break, and also with the condition of the piers; the timbers were somewhat rotten, and had been in that condition for some years; they were so rotten that they would not stand the pressure of the water; they had never been repaired at the bottom since 1846.

Eli H. Lyon was next called and sworn. He said he had worked on the dam; more lumber was brought there than was used; there was some left, but not great amount; it was sent to Mount Savage, not to be used in repairing the canal, but for firewood perhaps; did not know how much there was; there were never 500 men at work on the dam; there might have been 300 on at one time for a period of three months; that was at the time the softer dam was being built; after that about sixty; believed that the lots next to the State were charged to the State; did not know what became of them; thought they went to Millport; bought some axes and augers and such things on the account of the State; one boring machine bought Mr. Platt said was not worth a——"Well," said I, "if it is not worth more than that I'll take it back." "No," said he, "leave it here and go and get another;" I did so; I have had some experience in filling up or raising canal banks; we usually take off the soil on the side of the tow-path down to the edge of the water, toss it up on the path, and then gravel it over; that would give the appearance of filling in as far down as the soil was taken off. It would all look new; I don't know as that appearance was taken as the measurement; I don't know what engineers do in their surveys of cross sections and sections; if I were let into those things I think I would be all "hunk."

Ambrose T. Fuller was next called and sworn. He confirmed other witnesses as to the rottenness of the pier of the dam; this condition of the pier was known to the contractor, the Commissioner, and all others; what timber was left was turned over to the State officers; all the timber which was put into the work was measured by me; the cutting off of soda in the raising of the banks of the canal was done only to make the work look uniform; if the work was properly cross sectioned, there would be no chance of cheating; the removal of the soil was only to give the work a uniform appearance.

Richard S. Dox was next called and sworn. He said: I was foreman of this work, and had under me from twenty-five to thirty men.

To Mr. Sherman—My wages were $2 50 per day.

To Mr. Peckham—Laborers got from $1 75 to $2 per day.

John Bray was next called and sworn. He said he was foreman at the lock, near the dam, and had twenty-five or thirty men under him; he had nothing to do with the dam.

Cornelius Glen, Chief Clerk of the Canal Appraisers, was recalled, and testified as to the several claims of Stephen F. Chaphe, of Cazenovia, Madison County, for canal damages growing out of the permanent appropriation of the waters of Cazenovia Lake and Chittenango Creek for a reservoir and feeder to the Erie Canal by the State, and the construction of a dam by the State, whereby the claimant alleged his saw mill was deprived of water and his property otherwise damaged. He read a release to the State of all damages of water power on the south side of the dam from said Chaphe, dated July 13, 1855; and also five claims made by said Chaphe for alleged canal damages on account of such appropriation by the State. The first was dated Feb. 8, 1855, the amount claimed was $7,109, and the award by the Canal Appraisers, Sept. 9, 1862, was $3,000 in full for all claims for damage in the premises. The second was dated Feb. 9, 1856, and the amount claimed $461 50. The Appraisers awarded, Sept. 9, 1862, on this claim, $350. The third was dated Jan. 5, 1857, and the amount of the claim $1,704. The claimant on the hearing abandoned this claim, for the reason that he had released to the State any damages claimed thereon in consequence of certain benefits conferred by the erection of the State works Sept. 9, 1862. The Appraisers awarded him nothing. Canal Appraisers Parmlee, Wasson, and Carroll heard and decided the above-mentioned claims. Two more claims were filed by said Chaphe Sept. 9, 1874, making the claim for damages to the saw-mill property, machinery, &c., pretty much the same as in those previously filed. It was acted on, and decided. One of those claims was for $3,000 and the other for $900. These have been heard and decided by the present Board of Canal Appraisers, and are now being recorded. What the amount is cannot now be given, for the reason that no one ever knows what is awarded to any claimant until recorded. When I was clerk of the board I issued the proper notices.

The committee went into executive session, after which they adjourned until Friday, Dec. 17.

THE DEATH PENALTY.

EXECUTION OF WILLIAM DELANEY, THE MURDERER OF CAPT. LAWRENCE SUFFERS AN IGNOMINIOUS DEATH—THE SON OF THE MURDERED MAN WITNESSES THE EXECUTION.

William Delaney, who murdered Capt. Lawrence in August last, was executed at 11:40 o'clock yesterday forenoon in the jail-yard of the Queens County Court-house, North Hempstead. There were present two hundred or more spectators, while outside the fence 500 others were congregated, but there was a strong force of Brooklyn Police present, and nothing occurred to bring discredit upon the proceedings. Up to the hour fixed for the execution, Sheriff Sammis was busily engaged in completing the necessary preparations for carrying out the requirements of the law. Quite a number of special Deputy Sheriffs were appointed as an additional precaution against the prisoner's escape, and while Inspector Wandy and thirty policemen guarded the exterior of the jail, the specials were stationed inside the building. The Sheriff and Coroner, Valentine Bailey, appointed the following-named persons as a jury to pronounce upon Delaney's manner of death: Benjamin C. Mott, Samuel Norton, Elbert Cox, Augustus Mott, J. H. Curtis, Calvin Smith, Samuel L. Mitchel, George Allen, John C. Hendrickson, Frederick Wagner, and Nicholas Van Cott. It was evident that the Sheriff was quite anxious, not to say nervous, over the affair, and expressed himself to the effect as being desirous of preventing a recurrence of the scene of last January. He appointed Dr. Porter, the Jail Physician, and Dr. Wood, of Jamaica, to examine the body and pronounce when life was extinct. Delaney's last day on earth was by no means the eventful one which had been anticipated. He had several times informed those guarding him that he would never leave the jail alive, and it was believed that he would make an effort to escape at the last moment. However, he did not keep good his threat, and no trouble whatever was experienced. It was nearly 4 o'clock yesterday morning when he went to bed. Up to that hour he was engaged in listening to and in telling stories. There were present four special constables and an ex-English soldier, who had been arrested for vagrancy. The vagrant and Delaney happened to be old acquaintances, having sailed together some years ago. He was the principal story-teller of the group, and his efforts in this particular direction were not devoid of originality. At 6 o'clock Delaney awoke and was handed a drink. He then went to bed again and slept soundly until a few moments before 9 o'clock in the forenoon. Reverend Father Sheridan, who was in waiting, was then admitted to his cell, and gave him communion. After this the prisoner's bravado deserted him. He expressed himself to the priest as truly repentant, and those who were guarding him said there was a serious change in his conduct. He ate his breakfast, dressed himself in the suit of clothing furnished by the Sheriff for the occasion, and then seated himself to await his doom. He was no longer defiant, but he positively refused to admit strangers to his presence. The only exception was Rev. Father Eugene McSherry, of Hempstead Parish, who called at 11 o'clock. Father Sheridan had previously held his last conversation with the prisoner. It was his request that the priest should take his body and bury it in the Catholic cemetery at Westbury, near Mineola. He stated that he had no relatives in this country, and that the woman claiming to be his wife was not so. He said his father was somewhere in Australia—where, he knew not, but he gave the address of an uncle in Longford, Ireland, to whom the priest promised to write as soon as possible. At 11:30 o'clock the special deputies, press representatives, and others were admitted to the jail yard. The gallows, an ordinary cross-beam resting on two stout supports, was long since finished. Although the framework was a temporary shed, inside of which was the long rope, it was so constructed that the body should be jerked up, and not dropped down, as is usual. That there might be no failure in this respect, a mass of iron weighing nearly 300 pounds was attached to one end of the rope. At 11:35 o'clock Delaney was led from his cell to the scaffold. He was preceded by Sheriff Sammis and Under Sheriff Hunting, and followed by Rev. Fathers Sheridan and McSherry, and half a dozen officers of the jail. The man carried himself erect, stepping firmly, and without looking to the right or left. Constable Hamer offered the rope, and then Delaney in a clear, firm voice, spoke his last words as follows:

"I want to thank the Sheriff and his wife for their kindness to me; and Sheriff Rushmore, and his son 'Gus,' Mr. Smith, Sam—I forget his other name—yes, Dandrickson, 'Uncle Bill,' and all the officers. I feel like all true men, very kind to me, and I want to shake hands with them." Officer Smith was the first to approach; then the others advanced and shook hands with Delaney. I never intended to commit the crime for which I am about to suffer. I die repentant of all my sins, and I hope my soul will be received in heaven."

The man's lips moved, he whispered a last prayer, and then the black cap was drawn down over his face. In another instant the weight fell, and Delaney was dangling in the air. He made no struggle, nor did any sound escape him. The left arm was drawn up by the side; the right extended downward. After he had been suspended half a dozen minutes or so there was a perceptible twitching of the shoulder, and was immediately preceded by a similar movement in the abdominal region. The physicians were each holding one of his wrists, their subsequent report being that life was extinct in five minutes. The pulse sank to forty, and then ran up to 130 beats to the minute, and then suddenly ceased. After hanging the twenty-two minutes, the body was lowered in order to give the press an opportunity of arriving at their verdict. They then went before Judge Armstrong, who was in the Grand Jury room, and signed their names to the document prepared for them. The coffin and its contents was then given over to the clergymen. Before the lid was fastened down, the attending physicians made a examination of the wreck, and pronounced it not dislocated. They gave it as their opinion that death was caused by strangulation. One of the last to look at the dead body was a son of the man whose murder had been thus atoned for. Young Lawrence said nothing, but there was a look of satisfaction upon his face.

HISTORY OF THE CRIME.

The crime for which Delaney suffered the death penalty was the murder of Capt. Leverett Lawrence, of the schooner Joseph E. Potts, while she was lying in Cow Bay, Long Island Sound. Delaney was employed as mate on the vessel, which had put into Cow Bay for a fair wind. The Captain was seated at his supper when the murder was committed. The cook, after placing a cup of tea before him, left the cabin; but no sooner had he gone than Delaney entered, and at once assaulted the Captain. According to his own statement, made to those guarding him in jail, he choked Capt. Lawrence to death. He then went to his own bunk, took a drink of whisky, then returned to where his employer lay, and again choked him by the throat. He then searched the Captain's pockets, securing two $20 bills and a five-cent nickel. There were two boys employed on the schooner, one of whom saw the Captain lying on the floor and the mate standing over him holding him by the throat. When Delaney saw he had been observed he drew a pistol and threatened that if the boy did not go on deck and keep quiet he would kill him. Soon afterward Delaney made his appearance on deck and was then rowed ashore by the two boys. The alarm was then given to some men on a schooner near by, the cabin was soon entered, and the dead body of the Captain was found lying on the floor, gagged, and bound hand and foot. This occurred Friday, August 27. The Police and constables of Long Island searched diligently for the escaped murderer but without success. The Police everywhere were notified and he was soon after captured in Philadelphia. It seems that a burglary was committed in that city, and a man whom the Police suspected was arrested. When questioned, the prisoner gave his right name, William Delaney, which was at once recognized as that of the murderer of Capt. Lawrence. The Sheriff of Queens County was notified, and soon after Delaney was brought back to Long Island. His trial commenced Thursday, Oct. 21, before Judge Pratt, of the Circuit Court, and lasted but two days. The two boys who were present as witnesses recognized the prisoner, and his fate was sealed. The counsel for the defense let the case go to the jury after making only a brief appeal for mercy. In a few minutes they returned with a verdict of guilty. Judge Armstrong, of the County Court, then sentenced Delaney to be hanged Dec. 10. The Governor refused to interfere, the law took its course, and William Delaney died an ignominious death.

THE MURDERER DOLAN.

ANOTHER AFFIDAVIT IN FAVOR OF THE CONDEMNED MAN—WHAT A PRISONER IN THE TOMBS SAYS.

An additional affidavit was taken yesterday by the counsel of John Dolan, the murderer of Mr. Noe. Early in the morning the prisoner sent for his counsel and communicated the fact that Michael Hall, a prisoner in the Tombs, confined in cell No. 71, had stated that he was in possession of information that would corroborate the deposition of the man Barrett, to the effect that Dolan was in Barrett's saloon on the Sunday morning on which Mr. Noe was murdered. Counsel at once examined Hall, who swore to the following affidavit:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—Michael Hall, of said City, being duly sworn, doth depose and say: I reside at No. 922 East Thirteenth street, in the City of New-York; I am at present confined in the New-York City Prison on a charge of burglary; I am acquainted with John Dolan, the defendant above named, and have known him since last April; I was in his company on the evening of the 31st of August last; I met him on that evening between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock, at No. 103 Bowery, in the City of New-York, and was in his company with the exception of two hours, (which length of time he slept on a wagon,) until about 4:30 A. M. on Sunday, the 22d day of August, 1875, when I first met him we walked to the corner of Canal street and the Bowery, in the City of New-York, where we had two drinks; we then went back to No. 103 Bowery, in the City of New-York, where we took quite a number of drinks; John Dolan then left the saloon and I left him; when we parted I saw him go on a truck and lie down; I then went back into the saloon No. 103 Bowery; this was about 10 or 11 o'clock P. M.; I remained in the saloon for about two hours and then went out; after I reached the street Dolan got off the wagon and he and I went into the same saloon and had two more drinks; we remained together from that time until about 4:30 A. M., when we parted; I said I would go to bed, and he said, "I'll go to bed also;" that is all I saw of him; in the course of the evening we visited Coughegan's saloon, the saloon corner of Canal and Bowery, and a saloon in Canal street, and Barrett's saloon in Cherry street—in the latter place early in the evening before Dolan slept on the cars; I had no communication with John Dolan or any of his friends relative to what I have deposed.

MICHAEL HALL.

A man was yesterday sent to Albany to corroborate, if possible, the statement of Orville Williamson, and trace the whereabouts of "Diamond Jim," the man who, according to Williamson, intimated to him that he intended to commit a burglary on the premises of Mr. Noe. Mary Reid, one of the witnesses against the condemned prisoner, was arrested yesterday and brought to the District Attorney's office, where she was warned not to communicate with Dolan's friends or counsel.

Yesterday evening H. Neuferman, the proprietor of the saloon corner of Houston and Greene streets, where Williamson professed to have seen Diamond Jim just after the murder, called at The Times office and stated that he knew nothing of Williamson, and that the person known as Diamond Jim had not been in his place for three years.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

THE ANNUAL MEETING LAST EVENING—CLERK SHEARMAN RE-ELECTED—OTHER BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

The annual meeting of Plymouth Church was held last evening in the lecture-room of the church, and was attended by a full congregation. After the usual services of prayer, followed by Mr. Beecher's characteristic "Friday evening talk," the meeting was called to order by the Pastor, and Brother Hutchinson nominated as Chairman. Mr. Hutchinson declining, Brother Edgarton was elected in his place. After prayer by Brother White, the minutes of the last meeting were read by Clerk Shearman, and accepted by a unanimous vote. Mr. Beecher moved that when the meeting adjourn, it be to meet on Thursday evening next, at 7:30 o'clock, to hear the report of the Examining Committee. The motion was carried. Brother Shearman then read the annual report, by which it appeared that the total number of new members admitted to the church during the past year was 176, and that 76 persons had ceased to be members through dismission or removal, leaving a net increase in the membership of 100. The present membership is 2,340. The Sunday-school contains 2,041 scholars, and the average attendance on last Sunday was 1,939. The receipts of the church from all sources were as follows: Church collections for benevolent purposes, $35,289 02; collections in Plymouth Sunday-school, $240; at the Bethel Mission, $1,014 73; at the Mayflower Mission, $553 80; donations, $414 05; other items, $1,929 85, and new rents, $71,030, making a total of $111,414 49. The Treasurer's report showed that the balance on hand first year for benevolent purposes was $980 14, and that there had been collected during the year $35,289, of which $15,840 08 had been disbursed for charitable purposes. Mr. Cumpp, from the Committee on Music, reported that $7,500 had been expended under that head during the year, of which sum Mr. Zundel, the leader of the choir, received $1,500. Mr. Beecher spoke in high terms of the character and attainments of the choir, both volunteer and paid, and noted the fact that in all things there had been perfect harmony between them. The Pastor then gave notice that he would introduce an amendment at the next meeting permitting the election of officers by a *viva voce* vote, also an amendment to church rule No. 47, striking out the clause making members of the Examining Committee ineligible for one year after the expiration of their terms of office. The meeting next proceeded to the election of church officers. Mr. Beecher nominated Thomas G. Shearman for Clerk, and passed a high encomium upon the ability and talents of that gentleman. No one, he said, who had not passed through the experience that The had could appreciate the rare courage, fidelity, and disinterestedness which animated Mr. Shearman. He (Beecher) had learned to love and trust him as a brother, and he was proud to say that Thomas G. Shearman was his loved, honored, and trusted friend. Another brother nominated Mr. D. F. Barr, and a third requested that a ballot be dispensed with and the vote taken *viva voce*. Mr. Shearman rose and with tears in his eyes begged that a ballot be taken, adding that if the church preferred some one else for Clerk he would be only too happy to surrender the care and duties of his office. A ballot was then had with the following result: Thomas G. Shearman, 280; D. F. Barr, 29; scattering, 5.

The announcement of the result was greeted with a general stamping of feet and clapping of hands. A motion was offered that Mr. Shearman's election be made unanimous, but Mr. Abraham Hall objected, and it was laid over. Three Deacons were to be balloted for, with the following result: Whole number of votes for each office, 264; necessary to a choice, 133; John T. Howard, 99; Reuben W. Hopes, 150; —— Hawkins, 66; C. F. Christianson, 133; James Freeland, 50; scattering, 36.

Messrs. Christianson and Hopes were declared elected, and Mr. John T. Howard, who stood third on the list, withdrew in favor of George C. Robinson, who was elected by acclamation. Brother A. B. Davenport was elected Deacon to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of E. J. Ovington, who was prevented from serving by business interests. Mrs. J. D. Abbott and Mrs. Joseph Tilney were elected Deaconesses, to succeed Mesdames Julia F. Hawkins and Mary L. Tinkhamer, whose terms had expired. The resignation of Mrs. Edward Beecher as one of the Deaconesses for 1876 was received, and Mrs. Halliday was chosen as her successor. Upon motion of Mr. Beecher the election of an Examining Committee was deferred, and the meeting adjourned.

ALABAMA CLAIMS.

CASES ARGUED AND SUBMITTED YESTERDAY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—In the Court of Commissioners of Alabama claims to-day, the following cases were presented to the court upon the evidence and argued by counsel: Case No. 744, John Fernant, part owner of the General Williams; Case No. 1,095, George Green Benjamin, first mate of the General Williams; Case No. 1,096, William Benjamin, master of the General Williams; August Brandagee appeared for the claimants in the above cases, and F. W. Hackett for the United States. Case No. 750, Sabin J. Berry, first mate of the Palmetto vs. the United States, was submitted upon the evidence by the Government counsel, F. W. Hackett. Nos. 754 and 755 passed to third call. No. 756, Ezra M. Stanton et al., for goods shipped on the Crown Point; submitted on the evidence. No. 761, Agnes C. McLane, Administratrix, of Baltimore, Md., and No. 1,179, William J. Taylor, being conflicting claims for one-sixteenth of the steamer Electric Spark, destroyed by the Florida July 10, 1864, were presented and argued. Case No. 763, by John Selden and Alexander Porter Morse, of Washington, D. C., and case No. 1,173, by W. W. Throckmorton, of New-York, F. W. Hackett representing the interests of the Government. No. 1,135, Charles E. Brown, loss of merchandise on the Electric Spark; submitted on the testimony and argument of counsel, Gen. Hosmer for the claimant and F. W. Hackett for the United States.

THE HALL GEOLOGICAL COLLECTION.

ALBANY, Dec. 10.—Prof. Albert P. Bickmore, the Superintendent of the American Museum of Natural History in New-York City, who has been in this city supervising the removal of the Hall geological collection, expresses his surprise at the exceeding richness and numbers of specimens, above even the high estimate that had been formed of its value. One great advantage possessed by the collection consists in it being thoroughly classified. The specimens were securely packed in boxes, and the greater portion have already been sent to New-York. The remainder will be forwarded in a few days. They are to be stored for the present in the basement of the new museum building on Manhattan square. In the Spring they will be unboxed and put on exhibition. Many of the specimens are to be handsomely mounted on porcelain, having their names finely engraved thereon. Some idea of the extent of the collection can be gathered from the fact that 250 cases were necessary to contain them. The weight of the collection is nearly fifteen tons.

LIABILITY OF EMPLOYERS.

Suit was brought before Judge Van Vorst, in the Supreme Court, Circuit, Part II., by Mr. Short, Superintendent of the New-Brunswick Carpet Mills, against the proprietors, Messrs. Crossley & Co., to recover wages due him, according to a written contract between the parties. Plaintiff claimed that he had been engaged as Superintendent by the defendants, to serve for three years, at a salary of $2,300 per annum. After the expiration of one year the company was dissolved and the plaintiff sought employment elsewhere. The amount of his earnings during the time specified in the contract with the company was deducted by the plaintiff from the amount he would have made with them, and he then sued them for the balance, and also for the damage sustained by him in leaving his former employment to take a position with them. It was held by the court that the plaintiff could sue under both contracts. A verdict was given for the plaintiff in the sum of $1,974 67.

A BARK OVERDUE.

ST. JOHN, Dec. 10.—The bark Lydia, from Glasgow, for St. John, N. B., with a general cargo, is now eighty-one days out without any tidings concerning her. She is a Norwegian vessel of 300 tons burden.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Christian Kocher was found lying dead on the floor of his store, No. 151 Prince street, yesterday.

The failure of a dry-goods house in Worth street was announced yesterday, with liabilities at $125,000.

August Schofmeyer, aged twenty-four, of No. 16 Cannon street, while at work stowing timber at No. 11 Cannon street yesterday, fell under some logs and had both his legs broken.

The next free lecture of the Cooper Union course will be delivered to-night in the great hall of Cooper Institute by Rev. Joseph T. Duryea, D. D., the subject being, "The Memory."

During an altercation at No. 327 Water street last night, George Roseburgh was slightly stabbed in the forehead by Thomas Fox, who was arrested and locked up in the Fourth Precinct.

Mary Bannon, aged forty, was severely beaten by her husband yesterday at their residence, No. 21 Morris street. Bannon escaped.

A meeting of the Fourteenth District Republican Association was held at Nos. 18 and 20 St. Mark's place last evening. Mr. John H. Brady in the chair. Sixty new members were proposed.

Rev. O. Sievers-Barten, D. D., of Norfolk, Va., will deliver an address in behalf of the Church German Society in Christ Church, corner Thirty-fifth street and Fifth avenue, on Sunday evening next.

Mrs. Barrow, "Aunt Fanny," of No. 178 Madison avenue, acknowledges for the Infant Asylum the receipts of a basket of toys from "Charlie and Nettie," of this City, and a box of toys and $5 from Stamford, Conn.

William P. Mitchell, of the Tenth Assembly District, a member of the Anti-Tammany Democratic Executive Committee, was yesterday sworn in as Clerk under Justice John A. Dinkel, of the Fourth District Court.

The inmates of the public institutions will receive special attention and "good cheer" during the approaching holidays, as appears from the fact that the Commissioners of Charities have advertised for 6,000 pounds of turkey and 7,000 pounds of chicken.

The new Primary School No. 9, in First street, near Second avenue, was opened yesterday morning. Among the guests were Robert A. Barry, M. D., Frederick C. Wagner, Henry Mers, members of the Board of School Trustees, and also of the Board of Education.

The Gas Commissioners, consisting of the Mayor, the Controller, and the Commissioner of Public Works, met yesterday, and directed their Secretary to advertise for lighting the City lamps with gas for six months from Jan. 1, 1876. The bids are to be opened on the 28th inst.

At the annual meeting of the Mercantile Trust Company, Louis Fitzgerald was elected President; Henry A. Hurlbut, Vice President, and George D. Morgan, Henry B. Hyde, Henry M. Alexander, William G. Lambert, James M. Halstead, James M. Morrison, John C. McCook, and others of the former board, Directors.

During the week ending Dec. 11 there were, according to Messrs. George P. Rowell & Co.'s report, 23 newspapers started in the United States and Canada; of these 19 were weekly, 3 monthly, and 1 daily. The suspensions for the same period were 49; 21, which comprise 47 weekly, 16 monthly, 6 daily, and 4 semi-monthly publications.

On the grounds of the Long Island Gun Club, at Jamaica Road, Long Island, to-day, Ira A. Paine, the champion pigeon shooter, and William Carson, of Philadelphia, are to shoot at fifty single birds each, Rhode Island rules, for $500 a side. The match is creating unusual interest. In betting circles last night Paine was the favorite at $100 to $80.

Dr. Nagle, Deputy Register of Vital Statistics, yesterday granted a burial permit in the case of Mrs. Margaret Donohue, a widow, who died on Thursday last, at her residence, No. 179 East Seventieth street, at the age of 101 years. The deceased was a native of Ireland, and emigrated to this City twenty-three years ago. Death resulted from asthenia.

A warrant has been issued by Coroner Keasler for the arrest of "Dr." Charles Linquist, of No. 473 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn, for causing the death of Mrs. Eliza Conway, of No. 64 North Moore street. Mrs. Conway was suffering from cancer of the breast which Linquist treated by means of caustic. He has disappeared, and Chief Campbell, of Brooklyn, is looking for him.

The ninth anniversary of the Children's Fold will be celebrated to-morrow evening in St. Bartholomew's Church, Forty-seventh street and Madison avenue, when a sermon will be preached by Dr. Huntington. Since the 1st of October last this institution has received for the care of its young inmates $9,474 67, of which sum $6,944 36 have been expended for provisions, clothing, &c.

At the meeting of the Board of Police yesterday Commissioner Voorhis moved that all orders issued to the force should be issued through the Superintendent. The motion was carried and adopted as rule 21 of the Police Manual. The reason given for this action is said to be that certain Commissioners have issued private orders to the Police Captains, thus placing the Superintendent in an embarrassing position.

The communication of the Bricklayers' Association, requesting the Board of Aldermen to pass ordinances for the prosecution of public works, with a view to provide them with employment, does not find favor with many members of the board. This is accounted for by the fact that the closing sentence of the communication recited that the petitioners knew they could secure employment by becoming convicts, and they hoped they would not be driven to that necessity.

The funeral of Rev. Dr. Pyne, the esteemed Pastor of St. John's Episcopal Church, of Washington, D. C., and former Pastor of Calvary Church, of this City, took place yesterday morning at St. Mark's Church, corner of Second avenue and Tenth street, the services being conducted by Rev. Drs. Sylvanus and J. Tuttle Smith. Among those present were Rev. Drs. H. Payne and Gallaudet, James Renwick, Gen. Barnard, George McMillen Miller, and others. At the conclusion of the service the remains were transferred to Trinity church-yard for interment.

Upon the complaint of Jacob Schmidt, of No. 94 Forsyth street, the disorderly house No. 101 Forsyth street, was yesterday raided by Officer Mullen, of the Tenth Precinct, who took into custody Mary Valkenburg, the proprietress, and five girls, who were subsequently arraigned in the Essex Market Police Court. The latter were discharged with a reprimand, and the former admitted to $500 bail to keep the peace and vacate the premises on the first of next month. After disposing of the case Justice Kasmire expressed himself very much displeased with the negligence of the Police Captain and officers of the Tenth Precinct in allowing the disreputable houses in the precinct to continue.

On Wednesday night George Smith, a vagrant, was discharged from a station-house in Capt. Lowry's precinct, but before leaving he stated to the latter that he intended to steal in order to be committed to the Island during the Winter. The Captain, after advising him to alter his resolution, let him go, thinking he would profit by the advice. Yesterday Smith was arraigned before Justice Morgan on a charge of having stolen a silk umbrella from Miss J. Hall, of No. 94 Hamilton street, while she was walking on Broadway. The prisoner admitted that he had stolen the umbrella, and also stated that he had done it purposely in order to be committed to the Island. His desire was complied with, and he was committed.

BROOKLYN.

An expert gang of thieves, who have thus far successfully evaded the vigilance of the Police, are committing numerous sneak robberies and burglaries.

Ten days' extension of time to answer the suits brought against ex-City Treasurer Sprague's securities has been granted. The twenty days ordinarily allowed for answer expired this week.

The case of ex-Superintendent John C. Folk, who seeks to recover his place on the ground that he was illegally tried by the Police Commissioners, will be called in the General Term of the Supreme Court on Monday morning.

Herman F. L. Von Hoehl, a coachman in the employ of Dr. Beckeris, of East New-York, who took a dose of arsenic some days ago because he had incurred the displeasure of his employer,

LAW REPORTS.

PANAMA RAILROAD RESTRAINED.

THE COMPANY ENJOINED AGAINST PLACING A LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND ASPINWALL.

Some days ago a stockholder of the Panama Railroad Company by the name of Freeman made application to Judge Donohue, of the Supreme Court, asking that that Company be restrained from chartering or buying steamers and engaging in the business of running them between certain ports. Yesterday Judge Donohue rendered an opinion in the matter to the effect that he thought an injunction might be granted. Following is the text of the opinion:

In this case the complaint in substance alleges that the plaintiff is a stockholder in the defendant company; that the company's officers are about to charter or buy steamers and engage in the business of running steamers between New-York and their railroad depot at Aspinwall, and from their depot at Panama to San Francisco. The plaintiff further claims that this is beyond any power given them in their charter, and that they have no such right and he asks that they may be restrained. The answer sets up a claim of the right to do as the complaint charges the defendants are doing under the charter of the company, and that the company have used the power under the charter to do similar transportation.

One point taken in the argument of the plaintiff was that under article 3, section 16 of the Constitution of this State it is provided "that no private or local bill which may be passed by the Legislature shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title." To this the defendant answers in part that the complaint is not predicated on the unconstitutionality of the act. That is undoubtedly true, that the complaint is predicated on the construction of the charter which confines the power of the company to merely the use of vessels, not as passenger and freight lines, but as assistants in the work of the railroad on the Isthmus and to carry out its designs, and it is only when the defendants seek to use the words in the charter in purchasing and navigating such steam or sail vessels as may be proper or convenient to be used in connection with the railroad for the purposes complained of that the constitutionality of the act as construed by the defendant is important. The contestation between the parties is, the plaintiff says, the words as to "vessels" in the charter is confined to vessels necessary, not in any distant lines of travel, but in aiding the defendants in the use of the road they are using. The defendants say that the words are to enable them to run steam lines in connection with the road. The plaintiff contends that if this is so the constitutional question arises and the charter is void. The papers in this case have been in my hands but a short time, and the pressure of other business prevents a more extended examination and discussion of the case in this opinion as I would desire, but as the question is of importance to the parties, and an early decision is more important than an extended opinion, I shall in as brief a space as possible dispose of it. It will be seen that it is only on the defendants' theory of power claimed from the charter that the question first stated can arise, and to that subject attention must be first directed.

In this inquiry it is first necessary to ask what the intent and object of the clause in the Constitution in question was, because it is a new one, and one not familiar to us in such connection. It will be useful to us in such inquiry to go on the discussion of the convention that framed the Constitution on the subject, and to inquire what faults of prior legislation it was intended to reach by the provision, but it can be only shortly stated as a substance. It had been found that good measures had been saddled with bad riders, and that bills drawn and considered by members had intentional additions put to them that many would not have voted for had it been intended to be given, and the Legislature were, by this provision, to be compelled to legislate only on one subject at a time, and put that in the title, that the evil might thus be remedied and that no person reading the title would have their attention called to what they were legislating on. As a curious instance of the class of legislation spoken of, two very striking instances may be found in the General laws: The law that to-day prevents flogging in the national or mercantile service was passed as a proviso to one clause in an appropriation bill, and one of the acts extending the laws of the State to the admissibility of testimony in Federal courts was adjusted to reconstruction provisions. Whatever may have been the disadvantage of this kind of legislation in particular instances, in this State at least it had succeeded in passing bad laws, and the legislature was to be curbed in two others in private and local legislation. First, but one subject was to be included in one act, and, second, it should be stated in the title.

Now, as to this case, in construing the power, as the defendants do, is their action constitutional? The only two cases cited by the defendants on this point are People vs. McCan, (16 N. Y., 61,) in which the court says the character of it, the act, is to be determined by its provisions, not by the title. If this be true that you could pass an act to relieve John Smith, and on it grant a donation to the Blind Asylum, no one will pretend that it is correct, because the words of the Constitution that it was intended the subject should be confined to would be utterly ignored, although quite as important as the rest of the provision; but as applied to that case the expression used by the court is highly proper. The reasoning in that case is simply to the effect that a general provisions as to general laws, about which there was no restriction in the Constitution, were not void if contained in a local act. Here that question does not arise. In Conner vs. The Mayor, (5 N. Y., 292-3,) the court held that many persons or things may be embraced within the same subject, but the court expressly held that the object of the provision was to prevent the uniting of various subjects having no necessary connection with each other for the purpose of combining those interests in support of the whole without stopping to inquire whether the act does not meet constitutional objections. It is unnecessary to say that that case emphatically condemns the uniting of more than one subject matter.

In addition to those cases, this clause has been discussed at an early day after its passage. In the matter of Mosier (3 Barb., 71) the title of an act in relation to certain courts in the City of New-York are held constitutional because its title covered the subject contained in it, clearly showing that at that early day, when the provision was fresh, the title was looked to as of as much importance as the act. In the case of Mosier vs. Hilton, (15 Barb., 657,) the title of the act is again held to be important, and that act was only upheld because the title covered the subject, and that subject was the relief of creditors. It seems to me that under the provisions of that act there was nothing in it inconsistent with such relief. In Town of Peekskill vs. Fishkill, &c., the title of the act again was held necessary to cover the subject in the act, and that in that case all the provisions were of a character to be covered by the title.

In De Camp vs. Overseers of the Poor, &c., (19 Barb. 81,) it seems to me the various subjects embraced in the act were not unnecessarily connected, in an act to erect the County of Schuyler all the subjects treated of were to carry out and complete its erection, although a well reasoned dissenting opinion in that case did not agree to the decision. In Colton vs. The Mayor, already referred to, the title of the bill was "An act in relation to fees," which provided that fees should belong to the county, and salaries were to be paid in place of them, came within the scope of the title. In Brewster vs. City of Syracuse, (19 N. Y., 119,) the title of the act was again treated as of the same importance as the act and that the title expressed the subject, and that brings us to the question, what is the subject matter of the act? If the plaintiff is correct in his construction of it, then it is clear that it contains only one subject matter. It chariters a railroad, and gives that road the power to charter steamboats, and such steamboats as may be necessary for that road. If it charters, as the defendant claims, the company, with a power to run steamers all over the world, then it seems to me no one will say there is but one subject matter in it, and the subject is expressed in the title. If the construction of the intent of the act contended for by the defendent is correct, it is hardly necessary to cite authorities to show that the Directors may establish lines with Europe and all parts of Africa and all parts of it. Asia and all parts of it. This is the clear result of defendants' construction, and I might ask, Is there a stockholder in the company that would like to have his property invested in that company subject to the power of the Directors for the time being to establish any line that whim or caprice might support? There is nothing in the argument that at the time the company should proceed to run a line to China and San Francisco. That is only a question of the present. If the power exists, as claimed, there is no place that this company has not authority under its charter to run a line to. It will be seen that unless the restricted use of the words contained in the charter are adhered to when this company was chartered, the Legislature must have for all future time to charter other steam lines.

The subject in the Constitution had an intent, and it certainly did not mean that in an act to charter a railroad company the Legislature could add an insurance company or a savings bank. It will be seen that the provisions of the act now in force, nor does it profess to charter, a steam-boat company; it charters the Panama Railroad Company to take the grant made to defendants to this, and adds as a power to that railroad company, giving them power to use, by purchase as the case may be, vessels as that company might need. It is not to be supposed that the members who passed that act supposed they were voting to charter a company whose power would be to cover all oceans and rivers, and that a mere incidental power, evidently added as such, was to be construed into the giant added to the pigmy charter. It seems to me that, if this view is contended for as the nature of the charter, the very object of this Constitution has been violated. Again, to show what the Legislature supposed they were passing, they put the title in the act as the Constitution required, and that title was to cover the subject of the act, and that a single subject, and that was the charter of the Panama Railroad Company. Turn the case as I can in my mind, in view of the words of the act, in view of the intention of the Constitution, in view of the title of the act, and the ensuing claim itself, but one view presents itself. The enactment has but one subject, a railroad, with such powers as it needed to perform its appointed work, and to add steam lines far beyond the scope of the railroad. Had the charter been to incorporate a company to transport passengers or freight between New-York and San Francisco, then all that is claimed by defendants might have been included. But, by any fair construction, was such company intended? If it is fair, with the act before you, to say that the object of the act, the link that includes the United States Mail Steam-ship Company and the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, had been left open, and, with the company already chartered, complete transportation to San Francisco. Take the legislation contemporaneous with it, and the subject is clear, and no lapse of time or change of circumstances can increase the power. I think the construction contended for by the defendants would render the act unconstitutional, that this certainly is not desired, and it is not for the benefit of other litigants that this should be done. Having arrived at this conclusion, it is unnecessary to discuss the other question raised, except as to plaintiff himself. It is argued that he fails to show what stock he holds, that it is but a small amount, and that he is but a cat's paw here used to procure some one else's end. There is no evidence of that fact. How much stock he owns is a matter the defendants' books ought to show. It is in their power to place these before the court. What is the object in the Directors of this company, after nearly thirty years' acquiescence in a different construction of the act, now attempting to put on this line they intend, or what is the object of the plaintiff in keeping them to the course that for nearly thirty years they have followed? I have not the means before me to decide. I must assume that both act on what they think their rights. There is nothing in the case tending to show improper motives on the part of the plaintiff. I must assume he is entitled to the right, if he has it, that he asks. I must also assume as denying the right of the plaintiff to this injunction if the act complained of was with my finding it so. I have not discussed that right. On the whole, I think the injunction should be granted.

A DEBTOR'S LONG IMPRISONMENT.

Samuel Oppenheimer was brought before Judge Blatchford, in the United States Circuit Court yesterday on a writ of habeas corpus, for his release from the Ludlow Street Jail, where he has been imprisoned for several years as a debtor. He was arrested on the 11th of January, 1870, in default of several executions issued against him in the Supreme Court of the State, amounting in all to about $16,000. He was afterward adjudged a bankrupt in the United States District Court, and it was now sought to gain his discharge in bankruptcy, claiming that this discharge would release him from his present position. Judge Blatchford denies the petition, and says, "It does not appear from the facts stated that the arrest was founded on a debt or claim from which a discharge in bankruptcy would release the petitioner."

MEN WHO LIVE BY THEIR WITS.

TWO CONFIDENCE OPERATORS SENTENCED TO FIVE YEARS EACH IN THE STATE PRISON.

Two swindlers named George W. Loomis and Thomas Lewis were tried for grand larceney before Judge Sutherland, in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. They were well known as a pair of confidence men, who operated on the trains between Philadelphia and New-York. On the 14th of November Christian Olinsen, a seaman, was traveling from Philadelphia to New-York and met Lewis, who quickly ingratiated himself into his confidence. Olinsen explained that he intended taking passage from New-York to Bremen, whereupon his companion became communicative, stated that he had a splendid place in Liverpool, whither he was going to take possession of his deceased father's estate, and invited him to accompany him to that city en route to Bremen. On arriving in New-York Lewis introduced his newly-found friend at a boarding-house, and exhibiting a check for $500 asked him to accompany him to a bank to get it cashed. Olinsen consented, and the two men went to the bank, but it being before banking hours Lewis asked his friend into a saloon to await the opening of the institution. In this saloon Lewis met his friend Loomis, who treated to cigars, and offered a $5 bill in payment. As usual in such cases, the bartender had no change, and at the suggestion of Lewis the latter and Loomis threw dice to see who should pay for them. The dice once introduced, the further progress of the confidence game was easy, and immediately after the swindlers threw dice for $5 a side. Lewis won the first game, and offered the prospective victim half the plunder, which the latter refused. Loomis then challenged Lewis to throw for $100, putting up his share of the money, and Lewis, having only $10 in cash in his possession, asked Olinsen to lend him $90 until the bank opened. Olinsen lent the money, the men played, and Loomis won. Lewis then asked Olinsen for $100 more, and was accordingly obliged to go into the yard. Olinsen reported his loss to the Police, and the Superintendent and officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad were told to look out for the swindlers. Two days afterward Conductor Burrage saw Lewis and Loomis on the train coming from Philadelphia to New-York, and, recognizing them as confidence men, telegraphed their presence on the train to Jersey City, where they were arrested and identified by Olinsen as the men who had swindled him. A search was then procured, and the prisoners were brought to New-York by Detectives Hagan and Moore. On being searched loaded seven-shooters were found on each, and in the possession of Loomis were found five bogus $20 gold pieces and a formidable looking roll of bank bills marked $500. On opening the roll it was found to consist of a number of slips of brown paper, used to inflate a $20 Confederate bill, and a genuine $1 and $5 note, the latter forming the outer layer. A pack of monte cards were found on the person of Lewis. The above facts having been proved by Assistant District Attorney Herring, Mr. Kintzing, who defended the swindlers, asked for an acquittal on the ground that Olinsen's money having been parted with voluntarily, his clients could not be convicted of larceny. Judge Sutherland denied the motion, and the swindlers, having been promptly found guilty, were sentenced by his Honor to five years each in State Prison.

COURT NOTES.

The case of Norton against Reddington & Co., in the Court of Common Pleas, was compromised yesterday by the parties interested, and the proceedings were closed.

The trial of the indictment against David Lawson, charging him with running away with a vessel, was continued yesterday in the United States Circuit Court until the 15th inst.

Over fifteen liquor-dealers in the Eighth, Ninth, and Fifteenth Wards were yesterday arraigned before Justice Morgan, at the Washington Place Police Court, and admitted to $100 bail to answer for violation of the Excise law.

Suit was begun yesterday, in the United States District Court, for the condemnation of thirty-seven cases of laces alleged to have been smuggled last November, on the steam-ship City of Chester. No claimant has appeared for the laces.

In the case of I. W. Ross against Mordecai & Co., owners of the steamer Isobel, to recover $3,000, the value of jewelry contained in a trunk alleged to have been lost in 1858 while in charge of the defendants, a verdict of $2,000 was given for the plaintiff yesterday in the Superior Court, before Judge Larremore.

The United States Grand Jury was impaneled yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, Criminal Branch, with Oliver Harriman, of No. 14 West Twenty-fifth street, as foreman. The usual charge was made to them by Judge Benedict. Many important cases will be brought before them for consideration.

In the suit, in the United States District Court, of the Government against Allen Dodworth, to recover $6,000 alleged to be due as tax on a legacy, the jury yesterday returned a verdict for the defendant, upon the ground that the Government had failed to make out a case under the Succession laws of the United States.

The following assignments were filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday: Ferdinand Muller to Henry Schneider; liabilities, $2,577 74; nominal assets, $3,379 60; actual assets, $605. Edward A. Haldiman to N. Gano Dunn; liabilities, $4,073 51; actual assets, $335; nominal assets, $2,925 68.

Chief Justice Daly yesterday rendered a decision in the Court of Common Pleas in the suit of John Polhamus vs. William Bogert, to the effect that when a party dies intervening the argument and decision, and the court decides in favor of the plaintiff, the court will allow the judgment to be entered nunc pro tunc—that is, of the day when the cause was submitted for decision.

Antonio Cordona, charged with having counterfeit money in his possession with intent to pass it, was on trial yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, criminal branch, before Judge Benedict. Cordona was arrested last September at the Grand Central Depot, by Capt. Kennock, of the Secret Service Division, and Detective McMahon, with one Guilelleita, both having considerable quantities of counterfeit money in their possession. Guilelleita was afterward pardoned. The trial of the other case was not concluded yesterday.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

CASES ARGUED AND SUBMITTED ON THURSDAY AND YESTERDAY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The following cases were argued in the United States Supreme Court yesterday:

No. 69.—*The Twin Lick Oil Company vs. Morbury.*—Appeal from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.—The oil company in this case became insolvent, and having borrowed money of Morbury, who was one of the Directors, securing the loan by a deed of trust on the company's property, he was compelled to foreclose. Subsequently Morbury came into possession of the property through the purchaser at the sale, and went on to develop it, boring a new well which turned out a success, and discovering an old well within the survey, which was not before known to belong to the company. The company now claims that Morbury by the sale and subsequent arrangement, became the trustee of all the property, to be allowed to share with him the value of the property. The court below held that as Morbury had made all the expenditures he was entitled to all the profits, and that if the expenditures had proved a loss those now claiming would have denied any interest and have refused to share any part of the loss. These facts appearing, a constructive trust would not be sustained. The decree was for the defendant, and the case comes here on appeal from it, the same position being contended for.

Carlisle, McPherson, and Beasten for appellants; Davidge and Cox for appellees.

No. 70.—*David H. Mitchell, plaintiff in error, vs. Board of County Commissioners, of Leavenworth, Kan., et al.*—This cause was submitted on printed argument by Messrs. R. M. and Quinton Corwine and Mr. J. W. English, of counsel for the plaintiff in error, no counsel appearing for the defendants in error.

No. 296—(substituted for No. 71.)—*Ira J. Munn and George L. Scott, plaintiffs in error, vs. The People of the State of Illinois.*—Set for argument immediately after the cases assigned for the 11th of January next.

No. 72.—*George A. Kibbee, plaintiff in error, vs. Samuel Deltoe and Amos Dunn.*—This cause was submitted on printed arguments by Mr. W. C. Goudy, of counsel for the plaintiff in error, and by Mr. T. G. Frost for the defendant in error.

No. 73.—*John A. Wells et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. H. B. Claflin et al.*—This cause was submitted on printed argument by Mr. W. C. Goudy, of counsel for the plaintiffs in error, and by Mr. C. Bentley, for the defendants in error.

No. 74.—*Ann Kittredge, widow, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. Olicia C. Rose and her Husband.*—This cause was argued by Mr. C. W. Harner, of counsel for the plaintiff in error, and submitted on printed arguments by Mr. E. F. Herrick, for the defendant in error.

No. 75.—*James H. Woodford et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The Canastota Bank.*—This cause was argued by George H. Williams, of counsel for the plaintiffs in error, and submitted by Mr. B. F. Chapman for the defendant in error.

No. 76.—*John W. Butterfield, appellant, vs. George Usher.*—This cause was submitted on printed argument by Mr. Enoch Totten, of counsel for the appellant, and by Mr. R. T. Merrick for appellee.

On motion of Mr. George McCrary, to-day, Thomas J. Henderson, Esq., of Princeton, Ill., and A. J. Baker, Esq., of Centreville, Iowa, were admitted to practice as attorneys and counselors of this court. On motion of Mr. M. I. Southard, William C. Gasson, Esq., of Philadelphia, Penn., was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor of this court. On motion of Mr. J. D. McPherson, T. C. Sears, Esq., of Ottawa, Kan., was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor of this court. Adjourned until Monday.

A novel question of taxation was submitted on the printed briefs in the case of Mitchell vs. The County Commissioners of Leavenworth County, Kan., on writ of error to the Supreme Court of that State. Mitchell, having about twenty thousand dollars in general currency in bank on the day before that fixed by law for the county assessment, he invested his money in Treasury notes. The County Assessor, alleging an intended fraudulent evasion of the tax, and claiming that such a proceeding could not withdraw Mitchell's property from valid assessment, proceeded to list the Treasury notes as money. The court below sustained the tax and the case comes here, the plaintiff in error maintaining that the court has nothing to do with his motive in making the investment, and it makes no difference that it was made on the day before that fixed for the assessment. The only question for the court, it is said, is whether the property assessed was Treasury notes. If so, the judgment must be reversed without reference to the allegations of fraud. R. M. and Q. Corwine and J. W. English for plaintiff in error, defendant not appearing.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 10—12:30 P. M.—The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government Securities is 2 ₰ cent. Consols, 94 1-16 for money, and 94⅛ for the account. United States Bonds, new 5s, 104⅝. Erie Railway Shares, 14⅞.

2 P. M.—Consols, 94 1-16 for money, and 94 3-16 for the account.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 10—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is firm; Middling Uplands, 6 15-16d.; Middling Orleans, 7 3-16d.; sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 11,800 bales, of which 9 800 bales were American. Cotton to arrive, 1-32d. dearer; sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, at 6⅞d. Weekly—Sales of the week, 70,000 bales, of which 9,000 bales were for export, and 5,000 bales on speculation; total stock, 484,000 bales, of which 162,000 bales are American; receipts, 60,000 bales, of which 41,000 bales were American; actual export, 6,000 bales. Amount of Cotton afloat, 406,000 bales, of which 296,000 bales are American; forwarded from the ship's side direct to spinners, 14,000 bales; American sales, 36,000 bales. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 2 5,000 quarters, of which 17,000 quarters were American.

1 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped November, at 6⅞d. Provisions—Pork, 90s. ₰ bbl. for Mess. Produce—Tallow, 47s. ₰ cwt.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped November, (per sail,) at 6⅞d. Breadstuffs—Corn, 32s. 6d.@33s. ₰ quarter for Mixed Western. Flour, 24s.@25s. 6d. ₰ bbl. for Western. Wheat, 10s. 8d.@11s. 1d. ₰ cental for average California White, 11s.@11s. 7d. for Club do., and 9s. 3d.@10d. for Red Western Spring.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 6,500 bales were American.

4:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped December and January, (per sail,) at 6⅞d.

5:30 P. M.—Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is firm. Provisions—Bacon, 54s. ₰ cwt. for Long Clear Middles, and 57s. for Short Clear Middles.

LONDON, Dec. 10—6:30 P. M.—Produce—Tallow, 52s. 9d. ₰ cwt.

Evening—Sperm-oil, £96 ₰ ton. Linseed-oil, 25s. ₰ 25s. 3d. ₰ cwt. Spirits of Turpentine, 28s. 3d. ₰ cwt.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—DEC. 10.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$13,000 N. W. Con.		900 Western Union..	76⅛
C. Gold bds.	85¼	100 do.	76⅜
10,000 U. Pac. L. G..101		200 St. Paul....	36⅝
10,000 D. of Col. 3.65s.	99	100 do.	36¾
30 American Ex....	102½	25 N. Y. C. & Hud..	106
100 North-west'n..	39⅝	100 Michigan Cen....	81⅝
100 Erie Railway..	15⅝	100 St. Paul Pref....	69⅝
900 do.	15⅞	3000 Lake Shore....	60⅞
900 do.	16⅛	50 do.	60⅝
1000 do.	16⅜	1000 do.	61
300 Ohio & Miss..	27⅛	2500 do.	61⅛
1200 Pacific Mail....	40⅛	3500 do.	61¼
300 do.	40⅝	500 do.	61⅜
200 do.	40⅞	2100 do.	61⅝
100 do.	40⅞	1700 do.	61⅞
100 do.	40⅝	100 do.	61⅞
300 do.	41	1200 do.	62
100 do.	40⅞	400 do.	61⅞
800 do.	40⅝	600 do.	61⅝
100 do.	40⅝		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U.S.6s,'81, R.110⅝	$10,000 U. S. 5s, '81. R.....117
1,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.....119	5,000 do.....117
5,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.....117⅛	1,000 U.S. 5s, '81, C.117¼

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$15,000 Mo. 6s, L. B.102¼		300 West. Un...b.c.s3.	76⅛
1,000 N. C. 6s, J. & J.	16	800 do.	76⅜
1,000 Ala. & Sus. 5s, 107		100 do.	76⅝
1,000 C., R. I. & P. 7s,	110½	100 do.	76⅞
5,000 do.	110⅝	200 do.	76⅞
2,000 S. J. Con. Int. n.	115¼	100 do.	76⅝
2,000 do.	83.115¼	200 do.	76⅜
3,000 N. J. Cen. Con.	105¼	100 American Ex....	103¼
1,500 C. & O. Int. Cer.	92	50 do.	b.c. 60
3,000 W. U. T. C. 1900.	107⅞	20 Adams Ex....	b.c.102½
4,000 St. L. & I. M. 2d.	51	100 Wells Fargo Ex..	83
1,000 C. & R. I. & P. 7s.	110½	100 Illinois Cen....	b.c. 81⅛
1,000 T., P. & W. 2d.	30	100 Mich. Cen....	b.c. 61¼
26 Del. & Hud. C. b.c.	91½	600 L. S. & M. S. b.c.	61⅜
40 do.....122⅜		300 C. & N. W. Pf. b.c.	56
100 Mar., a. p....	b.c. 8½	300 Chi. & N. W....	b.c. 39½
300 West. Union..	b.c. 76⅛	200 do.	39⅝
100 do.	s4. 76⅜	500 do.	40
100 do.	s4. 76⅝	100 do.	39⅞
50 U. S. Express.	58⅜	200 do.	b.c. 39⅜
200 Erie Railway..	b.c. 16¾	100 do.	b3. 39⅜
100 L. S. & M. S.	b.c. 61¼	200 C., M. & St. P.	b.c. 30½
200 do.	s.b10. 61⅜	100 C., M. & St. P.	s3. 30½
500 do.	c. 61¼	200 Del., L. & W....	b.c. 119¼
1800 do.	61⅜	340 do.	119⅝
800 do.	61⅝	200 do.	b3. 119⅝
100 do.	b4. 61⅝	100 H. & St. Jo.	b.c. 13
500 do.	61¾	100 do.	21½
1200 do.	s3. 61⅝	20 Morris & Es..	b.c. 104½
1800 do.	61¾	400 St. L., K. C. & N. Pf.....	b.c.b3. 24
300 Union Pacific..	b.c. 77		
100 do.	77⅛		

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$5,000 D. of Col. 3.65s.	98⅞	500 Union Pacific....	77
15,000 N. J. Cen. reg.	104⅛	1,000 Illinois Cen....	96¼
1,000 N. J. C. 1st..	110⅞	300 North-western..	89⅞
1,000 H. & St. Jo. s. C.	32	200 do.	s3. 39¼
100 Mar. L. & M., a. p.	9	200 do.	b3. 39⅜
100 do.	8½	200 do.	39⅜
200 Quicksilver....	17⅝	100 do.	b.c. 39⅜
100 West. Union..	s3. 76½	100 North-west. Pref.	56⅛
100 do.	s30. 76⅝	200 do.	56¼
100 do.	76⅝	200 do.	56⅜
600 U. S. Express.	58⅞	50 do.	56⅝
30 N. Y. C. & Hud..	105¾	50 do.	56⅝
700 Pacific Mail....	40¾	100 New Jersey Cen.	104¼
100 do.	40⅜	300 St. Paul....	36½
300 do.	s3. 40⅜	300 St. Paul Pref....	69⅜
200 do.	40⅝	57 Del., Lack. & W.	119¾
100 do.	b3. 40⅜	100 Ohio & Miss....	17⅝
800 Lake Shore....	s3. 61⅜	100 Pac. R. of Mo.	15. 12¼
300 do.	61⅝	200 do.	s3. 12¼
100 do.	s.b. 61⅝	200 do.	12¼
600 do.	s3. 61⅜	100 do.	12
1000 do.	61⅜	200 Han. & St. Jo.	22¼
1100 Erie Railway..	b3. 15⅞	500 do.	22½
800 do.	16	100 do.	22¾
100 do.	16⅛	600 do.	22¾
100 do.	b3. 17	10 do.	22
100 do.	16⅞	600 do.	22¼
100 Mich. Cen.	s3. 81⅛	100 do.	22¼
100 do.	61⅜	100 do.	22⅛
25 Panama.....	125		

FRIDAY, Dec. 10—P. M.

The temper of speculation at the Stock Exchange was firm to-day on a small volume of business. Some of the Western shares were again prominent in the dealings, and sold at a higher range of prices. The transactions amounted to 78,000 shares, and were largest in Lake Shore, Pacific Mail, Chicago and Northwestern, Erie, Western Union, and St. Paul. Lake Shore advanced to 61⅜, but the late afternoon dealings were limited at 61¼@61⅜. Chicago and North-western exhibited strength, the common advancing from 39¼ to 40, and the preferred from 55½ to 56¼. Milwaukee and St. Paul rose to 36⅜ and 66⅞, for the common and preferred respectively. Erie was firm and advanced from 16½ to 17. Union Pacific closed at 77, the highest and lowest prices made being 77¼ and 76¾. At the close Delaware, Lackawanna and Western receded to 119¾ and Michigan Central to 61⅛. Illinois Central advanced to 97 and Fort Wayne to 99¾. New-Jersey Central closed at 104½@105, after selling down to 104. Western Union ruled quiet at 76⅜@76⅝. Hannibal and St. Joseph was strong, the common advancing to 22½ on an increased business. The preferred advanced to 28½@29½, without sale. Pacific Mail advanced to 41, and, after touching 40⅜, recovered to 40⅞, the final sales being at 40¾. Late in the afternoon it was ascertained that Judge Donohue had rendered a decision making perpetual the injunction previously granted restraining the Panama Railroad Company from running lines of steamers between New-York and Aspinwall, and Panama and San Francisco. The market closed firm.

The money market was easy, and borrowers on call supplied their requirements at 4@5 ₰ cent., the latter being the final rate. Exchange at Cincinnati on New-York is quoted at $1 ₰ $1,000 discount, at Chicago par to 25 cents ₰ $1,000 discount, and at St. Louis $1 ₰ $1,000 discount. The amount of national bank notes received at Washington to-day for redemption was $700,000.

The foreign advices reported the London market for securities firm, especially for United States bonds, which advanced ⅛@¼ ₰ cent. Old 1865s closed at 103¾, 1867s at 109⅜@109½, 10-40s at 105⅞@106, and new 5s at 104½@104¾. Consols closed at 93⅞@94 for money, and 94@94⅛ for the account. The Bank of England lost £10,000 bullion, withdrawn on balance to-day. The sterling exchange market was firm, and a good demand for to-morrow's packet prevailed. In the afternoon the leading drawers advanced the rate for demand sterling bills to $4 88½, and business was reported as high as $4 88@$4 88¼. Bankers' long sterling sold at $4 84@$4 84½. Gold was quiet throughout the day, but in the late dealings the market was firm at 114⅜@114½, against 114¼@114⅜ at the opening. The closing sales were made at 114½. Cash gold after loaning flat was very easy at 1 to 4 ₰ cent. for carrying.

Government bonds were firm. The transactions at the boards were small. In railroad bonds the principal dealings were in Union Pacific Firsts at 104⅜@104½, Chicago and North-western Consolidated Coupon gold bonds at 85¼@85½, and Milwaukee and St. Paul Consolidated Sinking Fund at 81¼. Chicago, Burlington and Quincy 8s sold at 118, New-Jersey Central Firsts, new, at 115¼@115½, and New-York Central Registered Firsts at 118. Hannibal and St. Joseph Convertible advanced from 79¾ to 82¼. In State bonds, District of Columbia 3-65s were active at 68⅞@69.

The imports of dry goods at the port of New-York for the week ending this date are $1,034,668, and the amount marketed $989,618. The total imports of dry goods at the ports since Jan. 1 are $87,499,009, and the total amount marketed $87,511,960.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1875.

Gold receipts	$255,008 52
Gold payments	423,399 89
Gold balance	42,980,972 72
Currency receipts	2,179,912 99
Currency payments	615,992 59
Currency balance	41,674,674 44
Customs	239,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—DEC. 10.

	Thursday.	Friday.
American Gold	114⅝	114⅞
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	117¼	117¾
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	119⅜	119¾
Bills on London	4 84@4 84½	4 84@4 84½
New-York Central	105⅜	105⅞
Rock Island	107	107⅛
Pacific Mail	40⅝	40¾
St. Paul	36¼	36½
St. Paul Preferred	66½	66⅞
Lake Shore	61¼	61⅜
North-western	39¼	39¾
North-western Preferred	55⅞	56
Western Union	76⅜	76⅝
Union Pacific	77¼	77
Wabash	47⅛	47⅜
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	120⅛	119⅝
New-Jersey Central	105¼	105
Panama	127	127
Erie	16⅛	16⅞
Erie, preferred	27⅝	27⅞
C., C. & I. C.	43⅛	43¾
Harlem	133½	133½

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
Erie	16⅞	16⅛	5,500
Lake Shore	61⅝	60⅞	35,800
Wabash	47⅜	47⅛	200
North-western	40	39¼	2,700
North-western Preferred	56¼	55½	2,050
Fort Wayne	99¾	99¾	101
Milwaukee and St. Paul	36⅝	36¼	1,500
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pf.	66⅞	66¾	1,700
Del., Lack. and Western	120	119⅝	1,100
New-Jersey Central	104½	104	686
Michigan Central	61⅝	61⅜	400
Illinois Central	97	97	200
Union Pacific	77¼	76¾	1,540
Morris and Essex	104½	104½	300
Hannibal and St. Joseph	22⅝	21¾	2,100
Ohio and Mississippi	17⅝	17⅜	500
Missouri Pacific	20⅛	19⅞	510
Western Union	76⅝	76⅜	3,700
Atlantic and Pacific Tel	18¾	18¼	500
Pacific Mail	41	40⅞	15,900
Quicksilver	17⅝	17⅜	300
St. Louis, K. City and N. Pf.	24	24	400
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	83	83	150
Amer. Mer. Union Express	60¼	60¼	300
Mariposa	9	8½	300
Kansas Pacific	13	13	100
Total sales			78,823

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency 6s	122	122½
United States 6s, 1881, registered	119¼	119½
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	123⅞	124¼
United States 5-20s, 1862, registered*113		113½
United States 5-20s, 1862, coupon	115	115½
United States 5-20s, 1864, registered*115		115½
United States 5-20s, 1864, coupon*	115	115½
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered.115½		116
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupon	115⅞	116⅛
United States 5-20s, 1865, new reg	116¾	117
United States 5-20s, 1865, new coup	120⅜	120¾
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	119¼	119½
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	122⅛	122⅝
United States 6-20s, 1868, registered	119	119¼
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupon	122⅝	123
United States

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 11, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Bosom Friends—Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Ada Dyas. Matinée.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Guy Mannering—Mrs. Emma Waller. Matinée.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—La Maitresse Legitime—Miss Juliette Clarence.
Matinee at 2—La Dame Aux Camellias—Mr. Charles Fechter.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Our Boys—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Mrs. Gilbert, Miss Lewis. Matinée.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Rose Michel—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Mr. John Parselle, Miss Rose Eytinge. Matinée.

PARK THEATRE.—The Mighty Dollar—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence. Matinee.

EAGLE THEATRE.—Songs, Dances, Drama. Farce—Mr. Josh Hart. Matinée.

HITCHCOCK'S THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.—Variety Entertainment. Matinée.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Vaudeville and Variety Entertainment. Matinée at 2.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—Little Em'ly—Mr. George Fawcett Rowe.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—Hebrew Charity Fair in aid of Mt. Sinai Hospital.

COLOSSEUM.—Grand Spectacle Diorama of the Prussian Siege of Paris. Afternoon and evening.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.—Novelty and Variety Entertainment—Tony Pastor.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Burlesque, Songs, and Negro Comicalities. Matinée.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—Exhibition of Ancient Statuary, Paintings, &c. Day only.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—Vaudeville and Novelty Entertainment. Matinée.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—Græco-Roman Wrestling—Mr. Christol vs. Mr. Bauer.

STEINWAY HALL.—At 2.—Concert by the German Military Band.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Grand Concert by the Philharmonic Society.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE TIMES on any terms.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Postage will be prepaid by the Publishers on all Editions of THE TIMES *sent to Subscribers in the United States.*

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per anhum.....3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2

CLUB RATES OF THE WEEKLY.

FIVE COPIES (per annum).....$7 50
TEN COPIES (per annum).....12 50
TWENTY COPIES (per annum).....22 00
THIRTY COPIES (per annum).....30 00

AND ONE EXTRA COPY TO EACH CLUB.

For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

CLUB RATES OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

Two copies, one year.....$5
Ten copies, one year, (and one extra copy free).....25

New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

Address THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The industry of the majority in the new House of Representatives is undoubtedly great, but it does not take the direction of the public business. There has been a great deal of caucusing and consultation among the "leaders" and the "rank and file," and Mr. KERR has, we presume, sat up all night laboring over the problem of how to make committees of first-rate quality out of men of second and third rate ability. But the House itself has done nothing but elect a Speaker. On Tuesday it adjourned till Friday; yesterday it adjourned till next Tuesday, and three hours' session will represent a week's work. Such exhausting exertions will undoubtedly require an intermission at the holidays, which will be only ten days' distant when the House meets again. So we shall probably have a dozen short daily sessions for the whole of December. The Democrats say that they were elected to secure retrenchment and reform; but this is an odd way of going about the task.

A bill was offered yesterday in the House of Representatives, which was stated to have been prepared by the Post Office officials, restoring the rate of postage on transient printed matter to one cent on every two ounces, or fraction of that weight. The House was on the point of adjournment, and the bill did not succeed in getting in, but there is no doubt that the measure will engage the early attention of Congress. Why it was not taken up yesterday so far as to admit the bill, we are unable to say, unless it was because Mr. COX, with more partisanship than public spirit, desires to manipulate the matter in such a way as to gain credit for his party by the repeal of the obnoxious provision of last session. But it can hardly be made a party question. Both parties shared in the blunder of increasing the postage last year, and both will be entirely willing to see a reduction this year. The public would like to see the thing done as quickly as it can be, without caring a pin for party interests in the matter.

No suggestion that has been made to Congress is more worthy of consideration than that of the Secretary of the Treasury, that claims against the Government should be presented in the United States Circuit Courts, and undergo a regular trial in the neighborhood where they originate. At present, claims for property seized or injured while in possession of the Government are examined only by the accounting officers of the Treasury Department, the Third Auditor and the Second Controller, who neither do nor can hear much else than *ex parte* testimony. This fact, taken in connection with another, that no lapse of time bars claims of this character, leaves the Government with scarcely any protection against overcharge, fraud, and waste. There is no one who begins to have an interest in guarding the Treasury as strong as the interest which the claimants have in bleeding it. The Secretary's suggestion as to placing this class of cases in the courts is an eminently practical one—like most that he makes—and Congress cannot give it too early attention.

The Mississippi levees scheme made its appearance in the House yesterday, or, rather, had the way prepared for its appearance, by the authorization of a special committee of eleven to consider its merits. It is well known that it is the purpose of the Representatives from the States bordering on the Mississippi to urge upon Congress a plan for placing the construction of levees in the hands of the Federal Government. They rely upon the analogy between this work and that which is done in the rivers and harbors to sustain their plea. But this analogy is not a strong one, and the supporters of the measure are likely to fall back upon the political and sectional claims of the States interested. It is quite possible that the work would be better done by the Federal Government—especially if conducted by the War Department—than it can be done by the States. This is not a time, however, for the encouragement of any large expenditures by the general Government not absolutely necessary to its proper administration.

Gas-making machines in dwellings are liable to grave suspicions, and the burning of two hotels, with a loss of life, near Montreal, should be a warning to householders. The fire near Montreal originated in a room where a "gasoline" apparatus was kept. This machine was a tank from which the liquid used for illuminating purposes was forced through the rooms. People were lodged on the floor where this dangerous affair was kept, and an attendant was actually going to the tank with a bucket of the gasoline, when he saw the fire running out from under the door of the room where it was situated. He put down his bucket and ran. The fire spread so quickly that the avenues of escape were cut off, the hotel and a similar building near by were burned, and three persons perished in the flames. In this case there seems to have been exceptional carelessness in the management of the gasoline machine; but that such a magazine of inflammable material should have been permitted in the house at all is an amazing piece of folly.

The Military Court of Inquiry into the conduct of Gen. BABCOCK has followed the only course open to it under the circumstances. It has resolved to adjourn from day to day till it obtains authority to adjourn *sine die*. As a trial in the United States Court will furnish the accused officer with all the facilities for his vindication which he can possibly demand, the military inquiry, in so far as it had this purpose, may be considered at an end. There is no disposition on the part of the people to condemn Gen. BABCOCK before he has been tried, and there is certainly as little disposition on the part of any member of the Government to stand between him and the legitimate consequences of his own acts.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE WHISKY FRAUDS.

The Democratic organs are pretty well agreed that the prosecution of the St. Louis Whisky Ring "has broken down at last." Having reached this conclusion regardless of facts, the President's critics are able to breathe freely again. When Secretary BRISTOW undertook in his quiet, determined way to break up the combination by whose agency the Government was being cheated out of millions of dollars a year, the opposition press felt confident that this kind of reform would very soon reach its limits. When the prosecutions went on till they touched active political adherents of the President, the people were told to be on the look-out for some mysterious influence from the White House that was to paralyze the arm of the law. When prominent revenue officials were, with unbending resolution, shown the way to the penitentiary, and when the President gave these brief, but emphatic, instructions to the Secretary of the Treasury, "Let no guilty man escape," disgusted Democratic newspapers still held on to the belief that something must turn up to check this unlooked for vigor. On the whole, it was considered safe to assume that the prosecution would stop short of Gen. BABCOCK. If indictment did reach him, it was argued that the President was certain to interpose with the view of defeating any possibility of convicting him. This was absolutely the last hope of the people whose business it is to rob the Administration of any credit due to these prosecutions, and it was, therefore, an unspeakable relief to them to find a pretext for attacking the President's sincerity because of the removal of Mr. HENDERSON from his position as leading counsel for the Government in the cases against the St. Louis Whisky Ring.

Unfortunately for this pretext, the same Grand Jury that indicted Gen. BABCOCK went out of their way to convey to the President their sense of the moral support which they owed to him, and an assurance of their appreciation of "the wisdom, patriotism, and independence displayed in directing the measures necessary for detecting and correcting the gigantic frauds which have so lately preyed upon the public revenue." Among the Grand Jurors who signed this manifesto were Democrats as well as Republicans, and its whole tenor is as clearly a rebuke to the innuendoes of Mr. HENDERSON as it is a testimony to the fact that in the evidence touching the character of one who was all but a member of the President's household, the Grand Jury found nothing in the slightest degree reflecting on the character of the President himself. It needed, therefore, a good deal of malignity as well as ingenuity to deny to the President the credit for honesty and earnestness which was freely conceded to the St. Louis Grand Jury. There is no evidence whatever that Gen. GRANT lifted a finger to interpose between his late private Secretary and the process of the law. In fact, the Grand Jury expressly credits the President with having very effectively aided them in finding the batch of indictments of which Gen. BABCOCK's was one. Moreover, the Grand Jury and the President are perfectly at one as to the utter lack of excuse for the unprofessional and uncalled-for insinuations of Mr. HENDERSON. They thought it part of their duty to put on record their admiration of the President's conduct and their confidence in his honest desire to let no guilty person escape unpunished. More direct censure could not have been implied on the course of the leading counsel for the Government, and the Administration owed it to its own dignity to refuse to continue to retain a lawyer who had gratuitously insulted the Chief Executive.

Mr. HENDERSON may or may not be the "best prosecutor" of the St. Louis Whisky Ring. That was not a question which the Cabinet could consider in connection with a gross breach of professional propriety on the part of a retained advocate of the Government. It would be an extraordinary acknowledgment of weakness for any Government to confess itself obliged to sustain a representative who had outraged truth and propriety alike, in order to make a base attack upon the character of its chief. Such a proceeding would certainly not have elevated ours in the opinion of unprejudiced people here or elsewhere. The Attorney General has taken sufficient precautions to prevent the prosecution suffering in any way from the removal of Mr. HENDERSON by instructing District Attorney DYER to secure in his place "the aid of the most able and efficient counsel you can find without regard to his politics." The people who are calculating on the break-down of these prosecutions because of the forced withdrawal of Mr. HENDERSON, reckon without their host. The prosecutions are being pushed more energetically than ever. So far from the "tragedy" being "over," its most exciting scenes are yet to come.

That will certainly not be a pleasant reflection for the Democratic organs who find the moral and political effect of the punishment of the Whisky Ring a good deal more than they can stand. Even a representative Democrat like Speaker MCGUIRE is moved to compare with the fuss and bluster of Gov. TILDEN's canal reform, the policy which has "broken up the most formidable conspiracy, dispersed, tried, and condemned a most dangerous combination of defrauders, scattered through a number of States, and with little noise, pomp, or parade." We have heard something of the Canal "Bosses" whom Gov. TILDEN has sent to the Penitentiary, but these seem to have existed only in the imagination of ardent followers of the "gonfalon." Mr. MCGUIRE's version of the results of Canal Reform is this: "A civil action commenced against BELDEN and DENISON which the State dare not or does not try, and an indictment against two or three persons in Buffalo for legislative bribery." The reams of reports of the Investigating Commission which fell before election "thick as Autumn leaves in Vallambrosa," certainly led people to expect something more striking than this. And now, after the election, even the reports have ceased, while there are no indications of the State prosecutions proceeding at an improved pace. Gov. TILDEN is quietly amusing himself in New-York, and his embryo Attorney General, for all that appears to the contrary, is engaged in reading law. Instead of trying to keep up their spirits by whistling over an imaginary break down of the suits against the Whisky Ring, Democratic organs would be much better employed in keeping Mr. TILDEN up to his duty of prosecuting the Canal Ring. That would do their party much better service than their present course, and it would certainly be a more substantial service to the public.

HOTEL FEVER.

It is remarkable how large a number of families return year after year to this City or other cities, from their Summer resorts, with traces of fever about them. With some, it seems merely a low malarial fever, and with others, a pronounced typhoid; in some cases the poison appears in diphtheria, or in such a condition of system that pneumonia easily sets in. The general cause, of course, is easily known. It is the crowding of many human beings in a locality where the drainage facilities were arranged for only a few. The healthiest mountain-site and purest air in such circumstances are no safeguard. In fact, the great heat of the noon-day sun in the mountains will often occasion a more rapid fermentation of decayed vegetable and animal matter than occurs in a city. Moreover, the guests of mountain inns sleep in smaller and less ventilated apartments than they do at home, and are consequently more exposed to any poisonous gases which may arise. In fact, most people who spend the Summer in the mountains, would find themselves better off in camp or tents than in the small rooms of the hotels. This evil of "hotel fever" has become so general, and is followed by such disastrous effects among our families of means, that it was even discussed at some length in the recent Public Health Congress at Baltimore.

There is but one efficient remedy, and that is that each State, which is much frequented by strangers in Summer, should detail a health inspector to go around among seaside and mountain inns and public houses, and inspect their drainage and sewerage. He should have power to indict a house as a public nuisance which does not provide proper and healthy drainage for all the waste and *ejecta* of the building; and he should be competent to direct the plan of such drainage. Any one who is acquainted with the tribe of country landlords, knows that they no more understand the necessity of drainage and disinfecting noxious matter than they do the chemical elements of the gases which poison their houses. Law alone—not science—can reach them. And a public officer publishing a hotel as a sanitary nuisance would be threat and punishment enough.

We call attention, however, at this time to the evil, believing that the Autumn sickness of so many of our citizens, just returning from their mountain resorts, is not entirely due to the sanitary neglect of their hotels. Most people leave their houses, substantially closed, with no water running, for the Summer. The water in the trape gradually evaporates; then comes a rush of air or a sudden flushing of water through the sewer, and our old enemy, the "sewer-gas," invades the house and fortifies himself in it all Summer, taking possession of every nook and corner. The house becomes a store-house of all those invisible seeds of disease which many believe arise from the fermentation of animal and vegetable matter. There, as in a hot-bed, seeds of typhoid are growing, and sporules of diphtheria, and winged germs of scarlet fever, are settling or flitting through the rooms. The first experience of the owners, returning healthily and cheerily from their country amusements, is of depressed nerves and low fever.

A striking proof of the effect of sewer-gas was given a few years since in a large insane asylum in the country. The sewer-pipe discharged into a lake near by, but in the Winter the water fell and left the end of the pipe exposed. In consequence, the winds carried all the gases of decomposition back into the house. Before the cause was discovered, one hundred and forty-nine cases of low fever occurred. As soon as the weather permitted, the pipe was lengthened, and the fever disappeared.

One remedy suggested in our columns by high scientific authority—Prof. SILLIMAN—the admission of sewer-gas to our furnaces, is obviously defective, if for no other reason, from the fact that under certain conditions a furnace does not bake and thus disinfect this air. Already our most prudent citizens are bringing the outlets of their cold-air pipes to the tops of the houses, to escape the introduction of malarious atmosphere. Under Prof. SILLIMAN's proposed method, (if we understand him correctly,) each furnace would be an ingenious machine for scattering through the house the most deadly gases. And though, when in full blast, the heat of the furnace would destroy their morbific properties, yet on a mild day, with a low fire, we should have sewer-gas, pure and simple, through the whole house. For the suggestion of a sufficient remedy we have yet to wait.

EXTRAORDINARY FLOODS.

The brief telegraphic announcements that have been published from time to time of the recent inundations in England, convey no conception whatever of the terrible nature of the disaster which befell that country last month. Three weeks before, large tracts of land had been flooded, but the waters subsided, and the danger was thought to be over. Still, the indications of the barometer were unsettled, and toward the middle of the month a remarkable increase of pressure was observed, which, after continuing for several hours, suddenly ceased, and was followed almost immediately by a rapidly-increasing depression. In a few hours after this the wind was blowing a gale from the north-west, rain came down in torrents all over the country, and the tide, especially in the Thames and on the south and west coasts, rose to a height which is said to be unprecedented. At the East India Docks the water reached the depth of twenty-nine feet two inches. For many miles above Gravesend the river overflowed its banks, and rushed into warehouses, wharves, and private dwellings, destroying property, tearing down the houses of many thousands of families, flooding the streets, and rendering all the usual means of getting about impossible. In the Wandsworth road alone, no less than 600 houses were inundated. In many of them there were twelve feet of water, and in Southampton street, near the Nine Elms Goods Station, there were eight feet of water in the parlors of the houses. Heavy walls two feet in thickness were in some instances carried away, and the number of residences under water on the south side of London can only be estimated by thousands, while large numbers are well nigh destroyed. It is a little remarkable that, although as early as 2 o'clock in the morning the water had risen sufficiently high to flood a large portion even of Thames street, on the north side of the river, and that it came on so silently and unexpectedly that the first intimation many of the poor had of it was when their furniture began to float about in their rooms, there does not appear to have been any sacrifice of life. In one street, inhabited by poor people, there was an increase to the population; and as evidence of the willingness of the working classes to aid each other, the neighbors collected at the house, even while the water was rising some feet in the first-floor rooms, lent all the assistance and comfort they could, and at once established a communication by means of boats with the outside world. Bulletins were issued describing the state of the "happy mother" for two or three days afterward.

The streets, necessarily, were passable only in boats. Temporary bridges were in some places constructed. Trades people delivered their goods from punts or Thames wherries, and the postmen also had to charter similar conveyances in order to deliver letters. The small boys alone probably enjoyed the unaccustomed scene, and took advantage of the opportunity to sail extemporaneous yachts, or pick up a few pence in any of the multifarious ways that readily suggest themselves to a London street boy.

But the destruction throughout the country was equally great. In all the midland counties the land was under water. In some instances only the tops of the trees could be seen. Bridges and cottages were carried away, farming operations were of course stopped, and a large area of crops was destroyed. Disasters to shipping were very numerous. Many of the coast fishermen have lost everything. In some places the shores seem to have been lifted bodily up by the waves and deposited by hundreds of tons far upon the beach. Within the space of half an hour, a considerable portion of the town of Hastings was completely wrecked. The strong sea-walls were washed away. Many houses were undermined, and will have to be destroyed. The sea made a clean breach over the parade, and as far as the market place. Lamp-posts and stout iron pillars were bent double, or carried away by the force of the water, and where the foundations of buildings were not injured, the windows were broken by the stones washed up from the sea and taken by the force of the gale far into the town. At Brighton some parts of the esplanade were covered, and the walls of the Aquarium suffered some injury.

Such a disaster could not occur without our hearing much of the benevolence which it has aroused, and of the noble acts of the seamen and life-boat crews on the coast. But if the prophecies of scientific observers are to be depended on, a similar high tide—let us hope without a gale of wind and storm of rain—may be expected in England again to-morrow, the 12th, when the moon will be nearer the earth than she has been for several years; also at the full, and with a declination of not less than 28°. While storms cannot be anticipated, and thereby entirely guarded against, something may be done to prevent so much mischief from high tides, and it will certainly become the duty of the Government of the British metropolis to do as much as possible to prevent so terrible a catastrophe as it has just undergone. The loss that it will involve to merchants, and traders, and property-owners is almost beyond present computation, but even that is but secondary to the fearful suffering which it has brought upon many thousands of poor people, a large proportion of whom lost all they possessed.

ORIGIN OF THE INDIANS.

The origin of the American Indians has long been an insoluble mystery. Various theories have been devised to account for the peopling of the continent. There is the theory which assumes that a party of Tartars skated across Behring's Straits in the remote past, and being compelled by a sudden thaw to abandon the idea of returning, took up a permanent residence here, and proceeded to supply the continent with a population of red men of assorted varieties. Hypothetical Japanese are also said to have drifted across the Pacific in a disabled junk, and we are asked to believe that their descendants are the straight-eyed and copper-colored savages. Years ago, an ingenious traveler discovered a tribe of Indians addicted to the eccentric habit of speaking Welsh. This happy discovery was held to be ample confirmation of the legend of Prince Madoc, but as the discoverer appears to have mislaid his Welsh Indians, so that no other person has ever since been able to find them, the theory which was built upon them has crumbled into forgotten dust. The study of the Indian languages, which it was hoped would throw some light upon their origin, has failed to do anything of the sort. Certain sanguine philologists have fancied that they could detect a relationship between the Indian languages and those of the Turanian stock, but the relationship was confessedly so distant as to scarcely be worth mentioning.

It is pleasant to know that the Centennial year is to witness the long-delayed recognition of our red men as the legitimate descendants of a highly respectable European nation. The great discovery has been made at last, and the origin of the Indians is no longer a mystery. They are not Tartars, or Japanese, or lost tribes of Israelites, or the descendants of Welsh emigrants. Private ANDREAS EISINGER, of the Swiss Canton of Graubunden, and late of the United States Army, has succeeded where numbers of scientific men have failed. It is to him that we owe the knowledge of the fact that the Indians, or at all events the tribes of the South-west, are Swiss who speak the dialect of Graubunden, and doubtless possess other pleasing and strictly Graubundenian characteristics.

In October, 1874, Mr. EISINGER was one of a party of United States troops which captured a band of Cheyenne Indians. Confident that no civilized person could understand their jargon, the Cheyennes conversed loudly and freely. Mr. EISINGER overheard them, and, to his great surprise, found that he could understand everything they said. Their language was identical with his own, and on informing his commanding officer that he could understand Cheyenne, he obtained his discharge from the Army and his appointment as interpreter. Subsequently he found that the Arapahoes and the Comanches spoke the same soft Graubundenian tongue, and he therefore believes that he has demonstrated that the Indians of the South-west are neither more nor less than wandering children of the Swiss Republic.

Of course, no one will accept this wonderful tale without further evidence of its truth, but such evidence ought not to be difficult to obtain. A committee of scientific men, who have visited the Canton of Graubunden, could easily subject the Cheyennes to an examination which would settle the question whether or not they are genuine Swiss. The fact that they can speak Graubundenian is not alone conclusive, for, in view of the extreme perverseness and viciousness of the Cheyennes, there is room to suppose that they have learned that exasperating dialect out of pure misanthropy, or, as the Western philologists would phrase it, pure cussedness. What ought to be done is to show a Cheyenne an alpenstock, and examine him as to its uses. If he promptly asserts that the alpenstock is an instrument good for nothing but to be sold to tourists at a preposterous price, there will be a new argument for the identity of the Swiss and the Cheyennes. Then some meek and venerable-looking Indian should be told to regard himself temporarily in the light of an innkeeper, and to make out a bill for one day's board and lodging for, say, three scientific persons. If he has any Swiss blood in his veins, he will show it when he makes out that bill. It would also be well to single out an able-bodied Cheyenne, and give him a hand-organ. If he plays it uninterruptedly for an hour, and shakes his head when given anything less than fifty cents as a bribe to go away, he is no real Swiss. Finally, a bugler should be ordered to play a "ranz-des-vache," a species of music which, as is universally known, no Swiss exile ever hears without instantly dropping his hand-organ or other implement of industry, and starting at full speed on the road to Switzerland. If the Cheyennes thus conduct themselves, all doubt as to their origin is at an end; but if, on the other hand, they kill the bugler and scalp the scientific men, Mr. EISINGER will hardly venture to again accuse them of Swiss antecedents.

Except as a satisfaction to persons of an inquiring turn of mind, proof of the identity of the Indians and the Swiss would not be a matter of very much importance. Of course, all the romance which is now associated with the red men would vanish, and we should look upon them as a horde of demoralized couriers who have lost the ability to prey upon mankind in a really profitable way, and are content to hunt the buffalo instead of the British or American tourist. They will be handy when the American Emperor mounts his throne, and wants to make himself respectable by setting up a Swiss Guard; but for all other purposes they are practically useless. They do not build paste-board chalets, nor make deadly cheese, nor shoot apples off the heads of their children. These, which are the most commendable habits of the civilized Swiss, are not among the customs of their American cousins, and it is not probable that the actual inhabitants of the Canton of Graubunden will be at all pleased with Mr. EISINGER's needless discovery of a horde of disreputable relatives.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-DAY'S MATINEES.

"Guy Mannering" will be represented at Booth's to-day and to-night.

"Rose Michel" will be acted at the Union Square Theatre, this afternoon.

Mr. G. F. Rowe acts in "Little Em'ly" at the Brooklyn Theatre, this afternoon.

The San Francisco Minstrels offer their wonted *après midi* entertainment to-day.

Mr. Fechter will appear in "La Dame aux Camélias" at the Lyceum Theatre, to-day.

"Bosom Friends" will be acted this afternoon as well as this evening at Wallack's Theatre.

The last matinée performance of "The Mighty Dollar" is set down for to-day, at the Park Theatre.

The final matinée representation of "Our Boys" is to occur this afternoon, at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

The second Philharmonic Concert of the present season may be attended at the Academy of Music, this evening.

Matinée performances are announced for this afternoon at the Eagle Theatre, at the Olympic, and at the Parisian Varieties.

A matinée concert by the German Military Band who are to take part in the performances at the Centennial is announced for to-day, at Steinway Hall.

THE BENEFIT OF MME. CLARENCE.

Mme. Clarence, the "leading lady" of the French company now at the Lyceum Theatre, and an actress of uncommon talent, is to benefit by this evening's performance. The production of "La Maitresse Légitime"—a new play, and one of great interest and power,—will render the representation unusually attractive.

DOMESTIC NOTES.

Lotta was this week at Memphis.

Mr. Barry Sullivan was this week in Chicago.

Miss Jane Coombs was in Toronto, this week.

Mr. Joseph Proctor was this week at Indianapolis.

The French Opera Bouffe Troupe sing next week in New-Orleans.

Mr. John McCullough was this week at Ford's, in Washington.

Miss Rivé has just given a very successful piano recital in Indianapolis.

Mr. Theodore Hamilton's "'Our Boys' Company" has come to an unfimely end.

Mr. Edwin Booth was at the Walnut Street Theatre, in Philadelphia, this week.

Mr. John T. Raymond acted this week at Ford's in Baltimore, and goes next week to Washington.

Miss Fanny Palmer's *début* at the Cincinnati Grand Opera-house, this week, was passably successful.

Mr. Lawrence Barrett was this week at De Bar's, in St. Louis, and Mrs. D. P. Bowers was at the Olympic.

Mrs. Oates and her company were this week in Cleveland, and Miss Maggie Mitchell appears there next week.

The Kellogg English Opera Troupe, after a brilliant season in Cincinnati, appear next week at De Bar's, in St. Louis.

Dr. Von Bülow has played this week in Washington and in Baltitimore. Mme. Titiens sang in both cities, also.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

Mr. Phelps is acting at the London Gaiety in "Henry VIII."

Mme. Annette Essipoff is giving piano-forte recitals in London.

M. Lauters, father of Mme. Gueymard, of the Paris Opera, and a Professor of the Brussels Academy, is dead.

Liszt is in Rome, where he will pass the Winter. He has orchestrated one of his "Rhapsodies Hongroises" for the Orchestral Society, directed by Signor Pinelli.

M. Gounod is much better, and has even played the piano with his right hand only. His left hand and arm will, it is feared, be useless for another month.

The Théâtre de l'Athénée will open shortly for the performance of pieces of the Palais Royal stamp, under the control of M. Montrouze, formerly manager of the Folies Marigny.

Three Italian theatres threaten to close—those of Rome, Venice, and Naples. The managers declare that the municipal subsidies are not sufficient to carry on the enterprise.

The luxurious Villa Wahnfried, which Wagner erected at Bayreuth to symbolize his release from illusions (*Wahn*, illusion—*Friede*, peace,) is for sale. The author of the "Niebelungen" will not occupy it long.

Rossi was continuing his Italian representations in Paris amid great applause, having played *Hamlet*, *Othello*, and *Kean* during the week ending Nov. 27. He was announced for *Macbeth*, to be followed by "Nerone."

The first volume of a series of biographies of Spanish musicians has been published by Señor Pena y Goni, with the title *Nuestros Musicos*. It is dedicated to Señor Barbieri, the author of *Pan y Toros* and several popular *Zarzuelas*.

Mrs. Theodore Martin (Helen Faucit) will play on the 9th December, in her husband's drama, *King René's Daughter*, in behalf of the Royal General Theatrical Fund of Great Britain. Mr. and Mrs. Kendal and Mr. Toole also appear.

Mme. Christine Nilsson was, at latest advices, very popular in Liverpool, and the receipts during each of the three evenings on which she appeared in opera were larger than had ever before been taken at the theatre, the opening night, when unusually high prices were charged, not excepted.

At Rouen another method of expressing dissatisfaction was adopted. M. Michot was singing in the "Favorite," and as the audience considered him a decided failure, the principal part of the spectators quitted their places at the end of the first act, and left him to conclude to nearly empty benches.

M. Lecocq's latest opera bouffe, "Pompon," has proved a thorough failure in Paris. It was to be withdrawn from the stage of the Folies Dramatiques at once, and, pending the production of "La Belle Poule," with Mlle. Schneider. "La Fille de Madame Angot" was to be played instead. Its intended production at Brussels has also, with M. Lecocq's full consent, been abandoned, and the composer himself will superintend the production of his "La Petite Mariée" at the Fantaisies Parisiennes instead.

During the season 1874-5, 319 dramatic novelties have been produced at the various Madrid theatres. Of these 257 were really, or advertised as, originals, and 62 were adaptations; of the latter, 1 was from the English, 1 from the Italian, France claiming the balance. Two hundred and thirty-nine were in verse, 1 in prose and verse, and 79 in prose only; 233 were termed comedies, 59 dramas, 27 farces, the remainder figuring under various titles. Two hundred and fifty-nine were in one act, 28 in two acts, 28 in three, 3 in four, and 1 in five.

The Munich correspondent of *Concordia* writes to that journal: "The Royal Kammersänger, Franz Nachbaur, who fled two years from the Court Opera-house, fearing the cholera, and was pursued by the Hoftheatre Intendanz with warrant of caption for breaking his contract, has been engaged again, by personal order of the King, to the Indenza. Nachbaur was not to sing on the stage until King Ludwig (who is godfather to his son) should appear at the theatre to shield him from any hostile manifestation of the audience. The King, however, did not come on the first appearance, and the threatened demonstration took place. There were hisses, but Nachbaur sang so excellently the applause drowned the opposition, and the tenor is once more a favorite."

The London *Times'* correspondent in Paris writes: "I am told on good authority a curious story bearing upon the prohibition to export horses which exists in Germany. The troupe of Mr. Myers, proprietor of the American Circus, which is about to be opened at the Magasins Réunis, was recently in Germany, where several entire horses and brood mares were purchased from, I believe, the Emperor's stud. Of course Mr. Myers wished to bring these animals into France, and of course the whole troupe were stopped on the frontier by Prussian officials. By dint of perseverance and much communication with Berlin Mr. Meyers' horses were allowed to pass after paying very heavy fees for the permission. But the strangest part of the matter is that Mr. Myers was further obliged to give a mortgage on some property which he possesses at Hamburg to the German Government, to be forfeited if the horses bought in Germany were not returned to that country if required within three years, and in any case the animals were not to be used for breeding purposes while in France."

Writing of affairs at the London Criterion the critic of the *Daily News* says: "A series of three matinées has been projected here for the purpose of introducing, for the first time to an English audience, a comic opera entitled 'Dona Constanza,' the music of which is by Herr Adolph Gollmick. Considering the merely temporary purpose of the production of this piece, it is perhaps not surprising that it should be marked by a certain degree of insufficiency of preparation. Considerable credit, however, is due to the composer for the agreeable music with which he has enlivened a somewhat hackneyed and uninteresting Spanish love story. Herr Gollmick, however, although thus furnishing the setting to what is described as a comic opera, displays little of that vivacity generally associated with such productions, his music, in fact, being of a somewhat sentimental character, with a strong tendency to the ballad style, while it is not without occasional suggestions of the great modern composers. Still, the execution discovers considerable tact and skill in orchestration, while there is a marked absence of the long and tedious portions of mere recitative between the melodies."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

TOO DEAR.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The other day I received a notice from a friend at Denver, Colorado, that a fine "Rocky Mountain black tail buck" had been sent to me by express. The cost of the deer was $13 70.

On the arrival of my friend the buck, a bill for freight was delivered to me by the express company. It amounted to $28 70, or over double the cost of the animal itself.

What is the good of the "Great West" to us in New-York when we can get nothing from there without having to pay enormous fines to the express companies? Is not some reform here both desirable and necessary? Yours, truly,

AN OLD BUCK.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 10, 1875.

FOR COMMISSIONER PORTER'S CONSIDERATION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In to-day's issue I find some remarks relative to the supply of water above Forty-second street, and in hopes that your printing my complaint may have some little influence I write to you.

In the Spring of 1874 I moved to my house on Fifty-seventh street, near Fifth avenue, and found it furnished with basins and a bath-tub on fourth floor. At that time and during the following Summer the water ran up to and supplied them properly from a tank on same floor. Since then the water has ceased to flow above the level of the third-floor basins, and the consequence is that a water closet on the third floor, which is supplied from the usual cistern, some six or eight feet above it, has had no water in it for months, excepting that which we draw in pails and throw in it, and as for the bath-tub we are obliged to keep water in it constantly to prevent the gases from sewer arising; and this water has to be carried up stairs to it, and all the water used on fourth floor is carried up.

This seems a little hard, not only because we have no use of one bath-tub and one closet, but in all my tax bills for water I am charged an additional sum for extra bath-tub and closet. I have no pump in the house, and have been waiting for the new pipes to be laid before I put one in, in hopes that the water would flow up to, at least, the cistern of the closet, and save me the trouble of putting the pump in and then finding some one to do the pumping.

Do try and persuade the authorities to continue laying the pipes up to Fifty-seventh street, and oblige a CONSTANT READER.

THURSDAY, Dec. 9, 1875.

BENJAMIN H. CHEEVER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The malicious letter which appeared in several papers a few days since signed Benjamin H. Cheever plainly bespoke that person's disappointment at being compelled to withdraw his fraudulent claim filed under oath against my estate. His opposition to my discharge had previously been ruled out, and the withdrawal of his bogus claim a week afterward was just in time to save himself the disgrace of having it expunged, which result would have been based entirely upon his own evidence: none other was found necessary to be taken by the counsel.

So many statements having of late appeared in various newspapers relative to the matter referred to, and erroneous inferences doubtless drawn therefrom, I deem it due to my own vindication, as well as that of others, to give a true statement of facts.

In the early part of 1869 I had occasion to visit Washington. The first caller at my hotel was Mr. Cheever, whom I had previously known, and from whose representations I supposed him to be a retired merchant. Mr. Cheever stated "that he had taken up his permanent residence in Washington, and was associated with Mr. James Van Buren, from the West, a gentleman of powerful influence." He claimed "they had superior facilities for obtaining information such as affected the Wall street markets, and had an arrangement with Duncan, Sherman & Co., Dabney, Morgan & Co., J. & W. Seligman, and others, to transmit it to them, and whenever operated upon all profits made were divided." He solicited from me the same connection, which I assented to. He then said "that he and Mr. Van Buren, with the aid of large capitalists, were about to organize a bank in Washington, and inquired of me if my firm would take their account and divide profits on all transactions made through us, or on any business that came to us through their agency." This I agreed to. He then suggested getting, in connection with my firm, the Government financial agency in all the principal cities, and proposed to undertake it at once. Suffice it to say, the eminent firm of B. H. Cheever & James Van Buren never transmitted such information upon which operations could be safely predicated, consequently but little was done with them under the agreement, and as for the Government financial business none through their influence or efforts was ever received. The Washington bank scheme, the intended main instrument in the programme, failed to be organized; thus all resulted in, as they say in Wall street, "nothing done."

Mr. Cheever in his recent testimony swore that in 1869 I agreed to divide the profits of the Government agency business between James Van Buren and himself, Mr. Habicht and myself each to have one quarter. It was not until nearly two years after that date that the firm of Clews, Habicht & Co. was organized, and in 1869, the time sworn to, Mr. Habicht was entirely unknown to me. This is only one of many statements which appear against Mr. Cheever in his testimony.

I most positively assert that neither the President nor any member of the Administration ever had, directly or indirectly, any interest whatsoever in the Government Financial Agency, or

CHRISTMAS FARE.

Mr. John Sutherland, of No. 64 Liberty street, is one of the "institutions" of New-York, and it would require more space than we now have at our command to do him justice. He is famous as one of the best cooks we have ever had in this City, and a "little dinner at Sutherland's" is always an event to be looked forward to with pleasure, and to be remembered with still greater pleasure long after it is over. Even Sam Ward could scarcely give Mr Sutherland a hint in gastronomy, and if he presumed to offer one, he would probably be placed in irons, and consigned to that place of retribution which is known in Liberty street as the sub-cellar. One secret of Mr. Sutherland's success is his constant attention to his own business—from morning till night he is about his place, superintending everything, examining every dish before it is sent to table, and taking care that wines and food are alike in a condition calculated to cheer the dull heart of man. He knows everything that is good, and when it is good, and how to cook it to the best possible advantage. Long before his customers are out of bed, he is at Washington Market picking up all the choice things on every dealer's stand, and buying the very best that the country has managed to send up to New-York. An invaluable man!—would that he were our cook, or at least could be made to write and edit our "Housekeeper's Column," instead of merely supplying occasional hints for it. At this time of the year a study of his counters affords the best illustration of the great resources of our markets—their almost endless varieties of game, fish, and meats. If party-givers in their own homes cannot kidnap Mr. Sutherland himself to prepare their feasts, they can be well supplied from his house, and a mighty "round of beef," or boned turkeys done as he alone can do them, or a game pie which would have made the mouth of Lucullus water, or a hundred other delicacies of the season, can easily be brought or sent from Sutherland's to adorn the Christmas board. He has made Liberty street a sort of Mecca to which all pious disciples of Brillat Savarin make regular pilgrimages, and from which they are never turned empty away. Santa Claus himself is not a greater friend to young and old at Christmas-tide than true and trusty John Sutherland, and long may he live to instill sound principles of good living into the minds of this perverse generation.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 10.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day: Consolidated Virginia, 358½; California, 647; Segregated Belcher, 82½; Ophir, 46; Challar, 82½; Savage, new stock, 14¾; Imperial, 8½; Mexican, 17¾; Gould & Curry, 17½; Best & Belcher, 54½; Hale & Norcross, 41¾; Crown Point, 24½; Yellow Jacket, 18; Empire, 5½; Alpha, 18; Belcher, 23¾; Confidence, 17; Sierra Nevada, 18½; Exchequer, 11¾; Overman, 48½; Justice, 35; Caledonia, 23.

EXPORT OF PRINTING CLOTHS.

FALL RIVER, Dec. 10.—As an indication of the growth of our export trade to Great Britain it may be stated that the Borden City Mills have received an order from Manchester for 25,000 pieces of printing cloths, and preparations are now making for their manufacture.

THE LARGEST WORKSHOP of the body is the liver, whose office it is to withdraw the bile from the blood; when this important organ does not act the skin assumes a yellow appearance, and generally a sick headache sets in, with chilly sensations and cold hands and feet, accompanied with loss of appetite. The system becomes clogged, the machinery does not work well, and both mind and body are disordered, the afflicted becoming cross and fretful, finding fault with everything around them. To any person in this condition Dr. D. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are recommended. By their stimulating action the liver soon recovers its healthy tone and is enabled to perform its proper functions. Costiveness is cured, and all the aggravating symptoms of biliousness removed.—*Advertisement.*

Husband's Calcined Magnesia is Free from unpleasant taste or roughness to the touch or palate. In one-third the dose of common magnesia it relieves sick headache, sour stomach, costiveness, and other diseases of the stomach and bowels. The World's Fair medal and four First Premium Silver Medals awarded it as the best in the market. For sale by druggists and country storekeepers.

We Can't Talk without showing the condition of our teeth. Every laugh exposes them. In order not to be ashamed of them, let us use SOZODONT, which is sure to keep them white and spotless and to give fragrance to every word we utter.

Consumption, Weak Lungs, Dyspepsia, General Debility, and Weakness promptly cured by WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME AND SODA. $1 and $2 per bottle. Prepared only by WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists, No. 36 John st., New-York. Sold by all Druggists.

Every Burglary reported is a loud call for HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH, No. 571 Broadway. Fifteen years' experience. Never broken through.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. No branch offices. Card Engravers, Label and Job Printers, Stationers, &c.

Everdell's Principal Office, 302 Broadway.—Elegant Wedding and Ball Cards, Foreign Note Papers, Monograms, &c.

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Tablets Whiten the teeth, if used daily.

The Question Settled.—WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY is the remedy for coughs and colds. 50c. and $1.

MARRIED.

HASBROUCK—SHERWOOD.—On Thursday, Dec. 9, at the Church of the Strangers, by Rev. Dr. Charles F. Deems, GEORGE S. HASBROUCK to CARRIE QUEEN, daughter of Jeron Sherwood, Esq., all of this City.

LYON—PALMER.—At Grace Church, Jersey City, on Thursday, Dec. 9, by Rev. S. M. Rice, WILLIAM J. LYON to LULU, daughter of the late N. C. Palmer, all of Jersey City.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—At Brooklyn, Wednesday, Dec. 8, CORNELIUS V. ANDERSON, in the 66th year of his age.

Funeral services from his late residence, No. 109 St. Mark's av., on Saturday, at 1 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family and old members of the Allen Street and Thirty-seventh Street M. E. Churches, of New-York, are invited to attend without further notice.

BISHOP.—On Thursday morning, Dec. 9, of diphtheria, MABEL LOUISE, daughter of Adolphus F. and Julia A. Bishop, in the 5th year of her age.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, Norwalk, Conn., Saturday, at 2 P. M.

CADY.—At Monticello, Thursday, Dec. 9, LYDIA, widow of William E. Cady, aged 76 years and 1 day.

CLANCY.—On Thursday, Dec. 9, at his late residence, No. 137 East 19th st., LAWRENCE CLANCY.

Particulars of funeral in Sunday papers.

EARLE.—On Friday, Dec. 10, P. AUGUSTA BIGELOW, wife of Jonathan Earle.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, Dec. 13, at 11 o'clock, from her late residence, New-Brunswick, N. J. Trains leave foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. at 8:40 and 9:30 A. M.

EDGE.—Jersey City, Dec. 10, 1875, MAY, only child of Benjamin and Frances Edge, aged 1 year, 4 months, and 20 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 95 Wayne st., Sunday next, at 3 o'clock P. M.

GILLESPIE.—On the 9th inst., at his residence in Brooklyn, ARTHUR GILLESPIE, in the 40th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 362 President st., on Saturday, 11th inst., at 2 P. M.

JOHNSON.—On Thursday, Dec. 9, of diphtheria, MATILDA AYRES, widow of the late Jonathan K. Johnson, in the 77th year of her age.

Funeral Saturday morning at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 261 West 23d st.

NEVIUS.—On Thursday, the 9th, Miss LIZZIE NEVIUS, daughter of Martin Nevius, Esq., of New-Brunswick, N. J.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, on Sunday, at 1:30 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father, No. 57 Albany st., without further invitation.

SMITH.—On Wednesday, Dec. 8, 1875, ANN JANE SMITH, in the 68th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her sister, Mrs. Mary McKibbin, No. 57 Fleet st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, 11th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

SAWYER.—At the family residence, in Austinburg, Ohio, on the morning of the 4th inst., ROBERT HURD SAWYER, son of the late Rufus Sawyer, Esq., and only brother of Rev. Rollin A. Sawyer, D. D., of Irvington, on the Hudson.

☞ Montreal and Cincinnati papers please copy.

SHELDON.—At her residence, in Philadelphia, on the 9th of December, 1875, MINNA TWOMBLY, wife of Richard H. Sheldon, formerly of Boston, Mass.

STOKES.—Suddenly, on Friday afternoon, EDWARD B. STOKES, in the 76th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, the 13th, from the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, corner of 46th st., at 1 o'clock.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

THOMAS.—On Thursday, Dec. 9, Mrs. MARY ANN THOMAS, aged 85 years.

Her funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 226 East 20th st., on Saturday, the 11th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

VAN ANTWERP.—At "Strawberry Hill," near Upper Marlboro, Md., (the residence of his daughter, Mrs. C. F. A. Clagett,) on Thursday, Dec. 2, at 7:15 A. M., GEN. F. P. VAN ANTWERP, U. S. A., in the 68th year of his age.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, DROPSY, Gravel, Calculus, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostate Gland, Premature Prostration, Organic Debility, and Chronic Affections, (incurable by general practitioners.) Two pamphlets, explaining their successful treatment by Nature's Specific, ASAHEL, MADE OF GOD, Bethesda Mineral Spring Water, and Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, the author and proprietor, free to any address. Depot and reception rooms, No. 200 Broadway, N. Y.

CHEAPEST BOOK-STORE IN THE WORLD.
67,782 MAGNIFICENT HOLIDAY BOOKS AT OUR PRICE.
102,892 BEAUTIFUL JUVENILES AT YOUR PRICE.
96,892 BIBLES AND PRAYER-BOOKS AT ANY PRICE.
CATALOGUE FREE. SEND STAMP.
LEGGAT BROS., 3 BEEKMAN ST., opp. New Post Office.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TRIPLE SHEET.

THE LARGEST RESPECTABLE CIRCULATION IN NEW-YORK.

WHAT THE BEST PAPERS IN THE STATE SAY OF IT.

"PARTICULARLY INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE."—*New-York Sun.*

"WITHOUT A RIVAL ANYWHERE."—*Troy Times.*

"THE BEST SUNDAY NEWSPAPER IN THE WORLD."—*Utica Herald.*

"ESPECIALLY ENTERPRISING AND PROGRESSIVE."—*Albany Evening Journal.*

"ENTERPRISING IN ALL RESPECTS."—*Hudson Republican.*

TO-MORROW'S EDITION OF THE TIMES

Will contain original stories and sketches and extracts from the leading European and American magazines, gems from the best authors, and ALL THE NEWS. THE TIMES will also give:

A carefully-prepared review of the AMUSEMENT RECORD of the week.

Interesting letters from THE TIMES staff of HOME and foreign correspondents.

MILITARY GOSSIP of interest to every member of the National Guard.

ALL THE CITY and suburban intelligence.

THE VERY LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH, both foreign and domestic.

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM IN AMERICA.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
FOR SALE BY ALL NEWS-DEALERS.
PRICE FIVE CENTS.

AT REDUCED PRICES!

UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

NEW STYLES SOCKS.

WARD'S SHIRT STORES,

351 BROADWAY, CORNER WHITE ST.

862 BROADWAY, CORNER 14TH ST.

1,121 BROADWAY, CORNER 25TH ST.

ART NOTICE! EXHIBITION!

The Messrs. LEAVITT have the pleasure to announce that their Art Rooms, No. 817 BROADWAY, will be opened THIS DAY with the exhibition of a large collection of fine Modern Paintings, just received from Charles F. Haseltine, Philadelphia. The above will be on exhibition day and evening until time of sale, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 14 and 15.

Mr. HASELTINE authorizes us to say that the above collection of pictures will be sold peremptorily to the highest bidder.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Foreign Mails for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 11, 1875, will close at this office on TUESDAY, at 9 A. M., per steamer Idaho, for Europe, via Queenstown; on WEDNESDAY, at 9:30 A. M., per steamer Algeria, for Europe, via Queenstown; on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M., per steamer Klopstock, for Europe, via Plymouth; on SATURDAY, at 11:30 A. M., per steamer America, for Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, and at 11 A. M., per steamer City of Berlin, for England, Wales, and Ireland, and at 11 A. M., per steamer Labrador, for France direct; and at 11 A. M., per steamer Victoria, for Glasgow direct.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

EXTRA SAMPLE TEAS, 38c. PER POUND.

30c. per pound of 5-pound packages.
Chinese and Japanese Vases cheap.
Holiday Presents cheap.
PARKER'S, No. 186 Front st., near Fulton.

$10,000 REWARD.

Escaped from the custody of the Sheriff of the County of New-York,

WILLIAM M. TWEED.

The above reward will be paid for his capture and return to the New-York County Jail.

WILLIAM C. CONNER, Sheriff.

STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.
N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates," conveyancing, and City and country collections.

GOLD PENS.
FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS.
NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE,
Opposite Herald Office.

ALBERT SMITH, DEALER IN FINE MARketing, Fish, Oysters, &c. Good Beef and Poultry leading articles. No. 516 6th av., one door below 31st st., New-York.

BRAINERD, ARMSTRONG & CO., MANufacturers of sewing silk, machine twist, button-hole twist, and embroidery silks, 469 Broadway, N. Y., 301 Market st., Philadelphia.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE
OF
BOOKS
WITHOUT REGARD TO COST.

SHELDON & COMPANY,
PUBLISHERS,
NO. 677 BROADWAY, under Grand Central Hotel, have decided to retire entirely from the retail book business, and will hereafter publish and sell only their own publications.

FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY,
we make the following special offer, as this retail stock must be sold before we move: Any book in our retail stock we will sell at a discount of
33⅓ PER CENT. FROM REGULAR PRICE.
The stock embraces all the leading standard English books, both in cloth and fine binding, such as
DICKENS, THACKERAY, BULWER, PRESCOTT, IRVING, SCOTT, MACAULAY, MILTON, FROUDE, SHAKESPEARE, AND OTHERS.
ALSO,
BIBLES AND PRAYER-BOOKS, of all sizes and kinds, JUVENILE BOOKS WITHOUT END, RELIGIOUS AND THEOLOGICAL BOOKS, HYMN-BOOKS, AND PAPER, &c.

On much of the stock a special price will be placed, not exceeding one-half to one-quarter of the regular price.

Send for our Catalogue of Retail Stock.
THIS IS A RARE CHANCE TO FILL UP YOUR LIBRARIES.

SHELDON & COMPANY,
No. 677 Broadway.

ELSIE'S SANTA CLAUS.
By JOANNA H. MATHEWS, author of the "Bessie Books."
16mo, $1 25.

RAPIDS OF NIAGARA.....By Miss WARNER.	$1 25
BREAD AND ORANGES.....By Miss WARNER.	1 25
FRED AND JEANIE.....By Miss DRINKWATER.	1 50
IMOGEN.....By Miss HOLT.	1 50
BRENTFORD PARSONAGE.....By Mrs. ROBBINS.	1 25
THE ODD ONE.....By Mrs. PAYNE.	1 25
COULYNG CASTLE.....By Miss GIBERNE.	1 50
LITTLE BROTHERS AND SISTERS.....	1 25
SPANISH CAVALIER.....By A. L. O. E.	75
THE LITTLE MAID.....By A. L. O. E.	75
EDEN IN ENGLAND.....By A. L. O. E.	75
FAIRY FRISKET.....By A. L. O. E.	75
MABEL WALTON'S EXPERIMENT.....	1 25
ALICE NEVILLE.....By C. E. BOWEN.	1 25
ELEANOR'S VISIT.....By Miss MATHEWS.	1 25
FROGGY'S LITTLE BROTHER.....	1 25
FLOSS SILVERTHORN.....	1 25
MISS ASHTON'S GIRLS....By JOANNA H. MATHEWS. 6 vols., in a neat box.....	7 50
THE SAY AND DO SERIES. Illustrative of the Lord's Prayer....By the author of "Wide, Wide World." 6 vols., in a box.....	7 50
FORTY YEARS IN THE TURKISH EMPIRE; or, Memoirs of Rev. Dr. Goodell....By Dr. PRIME.....	2 50
D'AUBIGNE'S HISTORY OF THE REFORMATION IN THE TIME OF CALVIN. Vol. VI.	2 00
TESTIMONY OF THE ROCKS...by HUGH MILLER.	1 50
THE MIND AND WORD OF JESUS, and MORNING AND NIGHT WATCHES....By Dr. MACDUFF. Red Line Edition.....	1 50
ALL ABOUT JESUS....By Rev. ALEX. DICKSON. Third edition.....	2 00

Just published by
ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS,
No. 530 Broadway, New-York.

SEND TWO STAMPS FOR PUTNAM'S

NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE (just ready) of the best selections of ENGLISH and AMERICAN new STANDARD and CHILDREN'S BOOKS suitable for presents and the library.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS,
4th av. and 23d st. and 1,155 Broadway, New-York.

MILLER OF SILCOTT MILL.

THE MILLER OF SILCOTT MILL. A capital new novel by MARIE DARRINGTON DESLONDE, of Louisiana. One large 12mo vol., cloth bound. Price $1 75.
G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MACMILLAN & CO.
HAVE JUST PUBLISHED
MATTHEW ARNOLD'S NEW BOOK,
GOD AND THE BIBLE.
A Review of Objections to "Literature and Dogma." By MATTHEW ARNOLD, formerly Professor of Poetry in the University of Oxford. Crown 8vo, cloth. Price, $2 50.

THE MARQUIS OF LORNE'S POEM,
GUIDO AND LITA:
A Tale of the Riviera. With Illustrations. Small 4to, cloth, elegant. Price, $1 50, or in paper covers, 90 cents.

The London *Times* says: "We are not surprised that Lord Lorne, who has the gift of expression as well as the feelings of a poet, should have yielded himself over to the spell of the Riviera. * * * The graceful story which Lord Lorne has wedded to melodious verse. * * * Lord Lorne may be congratulated on a metrical romance not unworthy of the country and associations which suggested it."

The London *Daily News* says: "This charming love tale * * * We hope we have enabled the reader to form some notion of the grace and beauty as well as of the vigor of his verse. * * * The story of 'Guido and Lita' stands in need of no distinguished name to recommend it, and it will assuredly be popular among poetical readers."

The *Morning Post* remarks: "Lucidity of thought and gracefulness of expression abound in this attractive poem. * * * The tone throughout is wholesome and pure, the incident natural, and many of the passages marked with singular sweetness of diction."

THE CHILDREN'S TREASURY OF ENGLISH SONG,
Selected and arranged with Notes by F. T. PALGRAVE, Editor of "The Golden Treasury." 18mo, cloth extra, $1 25.

Mr. Palgrave's fine taste and critical insight have never been more conspicuously shown than in the selection and arrangement of the pieces printed in this little volume. Old people as well as young will find in it an unfailing source of delight.—*Athenæum.*

NEW NOVELS NOW READY.

RALPH AND BRUNO. A novel by M. BRAMSTON, author of "The Carbridges." 12mo, cloth, $1 25.

The only discontented feeling which we experienced when reading it was when we came to the last page, and then we own that we were almost cross because there was no more.—*London Standard.*

An excellently written novel.—*New-York World.*

Very readable.—*Philadelphia Times.*

OWEN GWYNNE'S GREAT WORK. By Lady AUGUSTA NOEL, author of "The Story of Wandering Willie." 12mo, cloth, $1 25.

MACMILLAN & CO.,
No. 21 Astor place, New-York.

NEW HOLIDAY BOOKS
AND
STANDARD PUBLICATIONS
FROM THE PRESS OF
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.

CONTEMPORARY ART.
CONSISTING OF A SERIES OF THIRTY ETCHINGS AND CROMO-LITHOGRAPHS, after the Original Pictures by eminent artists of the present day. With Explanatory Text. Folio. Handsomely bound in extra cloth, full gilt, $15. Morocco antique, $25.

THE AMAZON AND MADEIRA RIVERS.
WITH SKETCHES AND DESCRIPTIONS FROM THE NOTE-BOOK OF AN EXPLORER. By FRANZ KELLER. With 68 large illustrations. Quarto. Cloth extra, full gilt, $5.

ALLIBONE'S PROSE QUOTATIONS.
FROM SOCRATES TO MACAULAY. With Indexes. By S. AUSTIN ALLIBONE, author of "Allibone's Dictionary of Authors," &c. Containing 9,000 quotations from 544 authors. Large 8vo. Extra cloth, $5. Cloth, gilt, $5 50. Half calf, gilt, $8. Turkey antique, $10. (Uniform with "Allibone's Poetical Quotations.")

THE LEGEND OF SLEEPY HOLLOW,
AND THE SPECTRE BRIDEGROOM. By WASHINGTON IRVING. Handsomely illustrated. Small quarto. Richly bound in extra cloth, gilt, $2 50. Morocco antique, $6.

RIP VAN WINKLE.
A LEGEND OF THE KAATSKILL MOUNTAINS. By WASHINGTON IRVING. Illustrated by DARLEY and others. Small quarto. Richly bound in extra cloth, gilt, $2 50. Morocco antique, $6.

IRVING'S CHRISTMAS STORIES.
By WASHINGTON IRVING. From the "Sketch Book." Handsomely illustrated. Small quarto. Richly bound in extra cloth, gilt, $2 50. Morocco antique, $6.

IRVING'S SKETCH BOOK.
THE SKETCH BOOK OF GEOFFREY CRAYON, GENT. (WASHINGTON IRVING.) Illustrated with 120 engravings on wood, from original designs, together with a portrait from steel. Cabinet edition. Small quarto. Fine tinted paper. Cloth extra, $6. Antique morocco, $10.

LITERATURE OF KISSING.
GLEANED FROM POETRY, HISTORY, FICTION, AND ANECDOTE. By C. C. BOMBAUGH, author of "Gleanings for the Curious," &c. 12mo. Tinted paper. Extra cloth, $1 75.

FLORIDA:
ITS SCENERY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY. Being a complete hand-book and guide. By SIDNEY LANIER. Profusely illustrated. 12mo. Extra cloth, $1 75.

LIFE OF NAPOLEON BUONAPARTE.
By WILLIAM HAZLITT. A new edition, with 100 steel-plate illustrations. Three volumes. Small 8vo. Cloth extra, $7 50. Half calf, $13 50.

PROCTOR'S SCIENCE BYWAYS.
A SERIES OF FAMILIAR DISSERTATIONS ON LIFE IN OTHER WORLDS; Comets and the Sun; the North Pole; Rain; Dancer from Lightning; Growth and Decay of Mind; the Brain and Mental Feats; Automata, &c. To which is appended an essay entitled "Money for Science." By Prof. RICHARD A. PROCTOR. With portrait. Crown 8vo. Extra cloth, $4.

, For sale by all booksellers, or will be sent, free of expense, on receipt of price, by
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS, AND IMPORTERS,
Nos. 715 and 717 Market st., Philadelphia.
N. B.—Our illustrated catalogue of holiday books mailed free on application.

ATTENTION! FOUR SUCCESSFUL NOVELS.

INFELICE	NORINE'S REVENGE.	COURTING AND FARMING.	WOMAN IN THE CASE.
By AUGUSTA EVANS WILSON.	By MAY AGNES FLEMING.	By JULIE SMITH.	By BESSIE TURNER.

These four novels have already, within a few weeks of publication, proved such enormous successes that the publishers find it nearly impossible to supply them fast enough. Edition after edition and thousands upon thousands are being sold.
At CARLETON'S Publishing House, Madison square. The choicest selection of Holiday Books in New-York.

DODD & MEAD OFFER AT

No. 751 BROADWAY a larger and more elegant assortment of Standard Books in calf and morocco bindings than ever before displayed by them. These books have been bound in unique styles expressly for us. Also, a full variety of Illustrated Juvenile and Religious Works, Bibles, Prayer-Books, &c., &c.

DODD & MEAD would remind their friends and the public that they have removed from No. 762 to No. 751 BROADWAY, on the west side, a few doors below 8th st.

NEW BOOKS.

YEARS THAT ARE TOLD (The.) By the author of "Summer Drift-wood." 12mo, cloth.....	$1 25
THEODORA. A Home Story. By PHOEBE MCKEEN, author of "Thoruton Hall".....	1 75
HISTORICAL SCENES FROM THE OLD JESUIT MISSIONS. By Right Rev. WM. INGRAHAM KIP, D. D. 12mo, cloth.....	1 75
FAITH AND PATIENCE; Or, THE HARRINGTON GIRLS. A Story by SOPHY WINTHROP. 18mo, cloth, red edges.....	1 00
ROMANCE OF MISSIONS, (The) Or an inside view of Life and Labors in the Land of Ararat. By MARIA A. WEST. With an introduction by the author of "The Schonberg-Cotta Family." 12mo, cloth.....	2 50
IN THE HOLY LAND. By Rev. ANDREW THOMSON, D. D. Fully Illustrated. 12mo, cloth....	2 00
CLOVERLY. By MARY R. HIGHAM. 16mo, cloth.	1 00
THE SENSUALISTIC PHILOSOPHY OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. Considered by ROBT. L. DABNEY, D. D., LL. D. 8vo. (Next week).....	2 50

ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH & CO., Publishers,
No. 770 Broadway, corner 9th st., New-York.
, May be obtained of the book-sellers, or will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price by the publishers.

TWO CHARMING BOOKS FOR GIRLS.

I. MARGUERITE'S JOURNAL; with an introduction by the author of "Rutledge." Price, $1 50.
And
II. LITTLE FOLKS' LETTERS. By the author of "Betsey and I Are Out." $1 50.
AT CARLETON'S Publishing House, Madison square. The choicest selection of Holiday Books in New-York.

39

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"THE BEST OF CHRISTMAS CHEER!"

LEE & SHEPARD'S
NEW ILLUSTRATED BOOKS!

"A Gem for the Household."
BALLADS OF HOME.
Edited by GEORGE M. BAKER. Uniform with "Ballads of Beauty." 4to. 40 full page illustrations. Cloth, gilt, $3 50.

"The most beautiful and touching poetical prayer in the English language."
"NEARER, MY GOD, TO THEE."
By SARAH FLOWER ADAMS. With full page and initial illustrations, by Miss L. B. HUMPHREY. Small 4to, cloth, gilt, $2.

Oliver Optic's Latest.
GOING WEST;
Or, The Perils of a Poor Boy. 16mo, illustrated. Being the first volume of a new series, to be known as "The Great Western Series." $1 50.

Elijah Kellogg's "Centennial" Story.
BROUGHT TO THE FRONT;
Or, The Young Defenders. By ELIJAH KELLOGG. 16mo, cloth, illustrated, $1 25.

One of the most captivating books of adventure.—*Boston Transcript.*

THE GREAT BONANZA.
Illustrated Narrative of Adventure and Discovery in Gold Mining, Silver Mining, Among the Rafsmen, in the Oil Regions, Whaling, Hunting, Fishing, and Fighting. By OLIVER OPTIC, R. M. BALLANTYNE, Capt. CHARLES W. HALL, and others. With 200 illustrations. 4to, in black and gold. $2.

A book that will make any pair of bright eyes glisten.—*Journal.*

THE FOUR-FOOTED LOVERS.
By FRANC ALBERTSON. Containing: 1. Bossy and Boony. 2. Squirrel Mischief. 3. Buhn's Adventures. 4. Squirrel Wooing. One elegant 4to volume. Illustrated by Miss L. B. HUMPHREY. Cloth, $1 50.

"Peril and adventure thrillingly portrayed."
RUNNING THE BLOCKADE;
Or, United States Secret Service Adventure. By W. H. THOMES, author of "The Gold Hunter's Adventures," "The Bushrangers," &c. 8vo, cloth, gilt, illustrated, $2 50.

THE ASBURY TWINS.
By SOPHIE MAY, author of "Little Prudy," &c., a companion volume to "Our Helen" and "The Doctor's Daughter," by the same author. 4to, illustrated, $1 75.

NEARLY READY:
IN DOORS AND OUT.
By WILLIAM T. ADAMS (Oliver Optic.) A choice collection of Domestic Stories. Fully and handsomely illustrated. 12mo, cloth, $1 75.

, For sale by all Booksellers. Sent, post-paid, on receipt of price, by the Publishers
LEE & SHEPARD, Agents, Boston.

THREE
CHOICE BOOKS.
ILLUSTRATED.

I.
MAN IN THE MOON,
AND OTHER PEOPLE. $2.
By R. W. RAYMOND.

The most charming of the children's gift books.—*Springfield Republican.*

II.
HEADS AND TAILS:
STUDIES AND STORIES OF PETS. $2.
By GRACE GREENWOOD.

Like all of Grace Greenwood's books, always attractive and in season. * * * The mechanical execution of this volume cannot be too highly praised.—*St. Louis Central Baptist.*

III.
SIR PHILIP SIDNEY;
HIS LIFE AND TIMES. $1 50.

A book well deserving the beautiful binding and printing into which the Fords have put it. * * * Shows a grace and skill of workmanship that make it a rare biography.—*New-York Mail.*

For sale everywhere, or mailed, post-paid, on receipt of price, by
J. B. FORD & CO., New-York.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS,
4th av. and 23d st., New-York,
PUBLISH THIS DAY
BRIEF BIOGRAPHIES, VOLUME SECOND.
Edited by THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON.
ENGLISH RADICAL LEADERS.
By R. J. HINTON.

These volumes are planned to meet the desire which exists for accurate and graphic information in regard to the leaders of political action in other countries. They will give portraitures of the men, and analyses of their lives and work, that will be vivid and picturesque, as well as accurate and faithful, and that will combine the authority of careful historic narration with the interest attaching to anecdote and personal delineation.

The volumes are handsomely printed in square 16mo, and attractively bound in cloth extra. Price per vol., $1 50.

Vol. I. ENGLISH STATESMEN. By THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON. Recently issued.
Vol. III. FRENCH LEADERS. By EDWARD KING. In press.

A practical idea, admirably carried out.—*Springfield Republican.*

Gives in a very compact and readable form just the information needed * * * leaves little to be desired.—*New-York Nation.*

CAPITAL BOOKS FOR CHILDREN.
RECENTLY PUBLISHED.
☞ Make a note of these for the Holidays. ☜
I. RODDY'S REALITY. By Mrs. HELEN KENDRICK JOHNSON. 16mo, cloth extra, $1 25.
II. RODDY'S ROMANCE. By the same author. 16mo, cloth extra, $1.
A sweet and charming book.—*Springfield Republican.*
III. THE BIG BROTHER; A STORY FOR BOYS OF INDIAN WAR. By GEORGE CARY EGGLESTON. Octavo, illustrated. $1 50.
, The first edition of this exciting description of frontier life was exhausted almost immediately upon publication. A second large supply is now ready.
Few stories of frontier life for young readers are so deserving of commendation as this volume.—*Boston Transcript.*
IV. THE HISTORY OF MY FRIENDS, OR HOME-LIFE WITH ANIMALS. Translated from the French of EMILE ACHARD, by AMY PUTNAM. Octavo, beautifully illustrated. $1 75.
The volume is admirably illustrated, beautifully printed and bound, and will make one of the most attractive gift-books of the season.—*New-York Evening Mail.*
V. MOONFOLK; THE HOME OF THE FAIRY TALES. By Mrs. JANE G. AUSTIN. Illustrated by W. J. Linton. Octavo, handsomely printed, and richly bound. $2.
A new edition of this fascinating volume is now ready.
, The above are for sale by all booksellers, or will be sent postpaid upon the receipt of price by the publishers.

OVER 60,000 COPIES HAVE BEEN SOLD
OF E. P. ROE'S POPULAR STORIES.

FROM JEST TO EARNEST, the latest and best, is already in its twelfth thousand.

FROM JEST TO EARNEST—OPENING A CHESTNUT BURR—WHAT CAN SHE DO?—BARRIERS BURNED AWAY. Each 1 vol., 12mo, $1 75.

Sold by all book-sellers and sent by mail on receipt of price by
DODD & MEAD, Publishers.
No. 751 Broadway, New-York.

A HANDFUL OF HOLIDAY GIFTS.

VEST POCKET SERIES.

LONGFELLOW—EMERSON—WHITTIER.

LOOK OUT
FOR
HARRIET BEECHER STOWE'S
NEW
ILLUSTRATED CHRISTMAS STORY!

READY DEC. 15.

"A BOOK FOR ALL TIME AND THE finest holiday book of the season," writes a prominent critic of "Laurel Leaves."
WILLIAM T. GILL & CO., Publishers,
Boston.

MONEY, CURRENCIES, AND BANKING.
By CHARLES MORAN.
Price 40 cents.
FOR SALE AT
BRENTANO'S LITERARY EMPORIUM,
UNION SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
39

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HOLIDAY GIFT BOOKS.

A CATALOGUE
OF
HOLIDAY GIFT BOOKS
FOR
THE CHRISTMAS SEASON,
NOW READY.
THE PROMINENT BOOKS:
THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

MIDSUMMER'S NIGHT'S DREAM.

ENGLISH POETS, With Twelve PHOTOGRAPHS.

THE AMAZON AND MADEIRA RIVERS.

JAPAN AND THE JAPANESE.

ROME, With 346 Engravings.

PICTURESQUE AMERICA.

THE NEW ENCYCLOPÆDIA.

AN ILLUSTRATED BURNS.

D. APPLETON & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
NOS. 549 AND 551 BROADWAY.

THE LIFE OF THE GREEKS AND ROMANS.
NEW EDITION.
D. APPLETON & CO.,
NOS. 549 AND 551 BROADWAY,
PUBLISH THIS DAY
A NEW EDITION OF
THE LIFE OF THE GREEKS AND ROMANS,
Described from Antique Monuments. By E. GUHL and W. KONER. Translated from the Third German Edition by F. HUEFFER. With 543 Woodcuts. 8vo, 618 pages. Price, $4.

From the London Daily News.

There is no other country than Germany in which a work of such profound and patient erudition and research as "The Life of the Greeks and Romans, described from Antique Monuments" could have been accomplished. That infinite capacity for taking pains which makes the military genius of a Moltke is equally conspicuous in such a work as this. It is but one more added to that splendid series of German contributions to classical literature and scholarship which include "Charicles" and "Gallus," "The Theatre of the Greeks," and a host of other monumental monographs and compilations. How fortunate are the schoolboys and the undergraduates of these days compared with their predecessors of thirty or forty years ago! The railway and the steam-ship have brought the very scenes and regions of antiquity within the easy reach of a vacation ramble, while German learning, the first to seize the application of art and archæology to scholarship, makes the dry bones of "the classics" live by the careful reproduction of ancient gems and medals, the spoils of unburied cities, and the treasures of national museums. Here, for example, thanks to the curious insight and perseverance of Profs. Guhl and Koner, we have a perfect picture of the whole public and social as well as the intimate domestic life of the Greeks and Romans; of their temples, theatres, porticoes, tombs; their dwelling-houses, domestic furniture, cookery, boudoirs, toilet-tables, games and recreations, ships and armies, industrial fabrics, musical instruments, &c. It is but simple justice to this exhaustive volume, and to its careful and faithful translator and interpreter, to say that not only upon the scholars' shelves, but in every well-chosen library of art, it must take an honored place.

D. A. & CO. HAVE, JUST PUBLISHED:
CURRENCY AND BANKING. By BONAMY PRICE, Professor of Political Economy in the University of Oxford. 1 vol., 12mo. Cloth. Price, $1 50.
PILGRIM MEMORIES; or, Travel and Discussion in the Birth-places of Christianity with the late Henry Thomas Buckle. By JOHN S. STUART GLENNIE, M. A. 1 vol. 8vo. Cloth. Price, $3.
POETS AND NOVELISTS. A Series of Literary Studies. By GEORGE BARNETT SMITH. 1 vol., 12mo. Cloth. Price, $2.
MONEY AND THE MECHANISM OF EXCHANGE. Vol. XVII. of the International Scientific Series. By W. STANLEY JEVONS,

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 10, 1875.

Trade in horned Cattle on this forenoon was moderate on a light run. The quality of the herds to hand was from poor to fair, with only a few good top Steers among them. When the markets closed at noon all the Beeves to hand had been sold off save a few head. At Sixtieth Street Yards horned Cattle sold at 3¼c.@12c. ℔ lb., with $1 on ℔ head, weights 6 to 8 cwt., strong. At Harsimus Cove prices were 8¾c.@12c. ℔ lb., with sales on live weight at 8¾c.@4¾c. ℔ lb., weights 5½ to 7¼ cwt. From 53 to 58 lb. has been allowed to the cwt., net. Milch Cows still slow at $45@72 ℔ head, Calves included. Veals dull from 8c.@10¾c. ℔ lb., and grass Calves very slow at $3@10 50 ℔ head; quality of both Veals and Calves inferior. Sheep firm from 5¾c.@6c. ℔ lb., quality generally from good to choice. Lambs in moderate demand at 7¾c. ℔ lb. Sheep and Lambs in mixed flocks 7¾c. ℔ lb. There were no live Hogs on sale. City Dressed opened inactive at 8¾c.@9c. ℔ lb.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards—T. C. Eastman sold for A. Mann, 75 coarse but fat Illinois Steers at 11¾c.@12¼c. ℔ lb., weight 8 cwt.; for self 96 common Illinois Steers at 10¾c.@10¾c. ℔ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 68 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ℔ lb., with a fraction off ℔ lb., weight 7½ cwt., scant. S. A. Clark sold for self 8 Illinois Bulls, live weight 1,200 lb. ℔ head, at $3 50 ℔ cwt. Ulery & Cary sold for Ulery & Goff 70 Kentucky Steers, from common to good, from 10¾c.@12¾c. ℔ lb., weight 8 cwt., strong; for Goff Bros., 34 Kentucky Steers, from common to fair, from 10¾c.@11c. ℔ lb. Vail & Kirchway sold for selves 34 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ℔ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. H. Meyer held on sale for H. Livingstone 66 Illinois Steers. Buchard & Merritt sold for Button & Co. 80 fair to good Illinois Steers at 10¾c.@11¼c. ℔ lb., weight 7½ cwt. T. Gilles sold for S. Sidner 17 common Ohio Steers at 10¾c. ℔ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; for Clark & Co., 65 coarse but fat Ohio Steers at 11c. ℔ lb., weight 8 cwt., scant. W. Thompson sold for H. Ranken 66 common Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ℔ lb., weight 7 cwt.; held on sale 34 Illinois Steers; sold for J. Enoch 45 Ohio Steers, from fair to good, from 11¾c.@12¾c. ℔ lb., weight 8 cwt.; for Hughes & Co. 102 poor Illinois Steers at 9¾c.@9¾c. ℔ lb., weight 6 cwt.; for A. Burnside 15 common Ohio Steers at 10¾c.@10¾c. ℔ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; held on sale for W. Fisher 16 Ohio Steers. Hume & Elliott sold 369 Indiana Sheep, weight 31,900 lbs., at 5¾c. ℔ lb.; 231 Michigan Sheep, weight 16,720 lb., at 5¾c. ℔ lb.; 164 Michigan Sheep, weight 9,360 lb., at 5¾c. ℔ lb.; 48 Michigan Sheep, weight 4,050 lb., at 6c. ℔ lb.; 202 State sheep, weight 16,750 lb., at 5¾c. ℔ lb.; 81 State Sheep, weight 7,190 lb., at 6c. ℔ lb.; 11 State Sheep, weight 1,100 lb., at 7c. ℔ lb.; 27 Canada Sheep, weight 3,330 lb., at 7c. ℔ lb.; 93 Canada Lambs, weight 7,700 lb., at 7¾c. ℔ lb.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market—334 Sheep and Lambs, weight 31,700 lb., were sold by the shipper; terms not obtained.

At Harsimus Cove Yards—Covey & McPherson sold for H. Downing 53 Ohio Steers, from poor to fair, from 9c. @10¾c. ℔ lb., weights 5¾ to 6½ cwt. H. Westheimer sold for Christie & Shanon 51 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ℔ lb., weight 6¾ cwt., strong; 66 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ℔ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; for Snape & Reid, 15 State Oxen and Steers mixed at 8½c. ℔ lb., weight 7 cwt. M. Golde sold for Fairfield & Geisner 23 dry Cows at 3¾c. ℔ lb., on live weight, 8¾ cwt.; 11 Bulls, live weight 1,500 lb. ℔ head, at 4¾c. ℔ lb., both lots from Illinois. W. E. Dudley sold for H. Rankin 50 common Illinois steers at 10¼c. ℔ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; for Jocelyn & Co., 21 common Indiana Steers at 8¾c. ℔ lb., with a fraction off, weight 5¾ cwt.; for Post & Gillespie, 69 Cherokee Cows and Heifers at $33 ℔ head. C. Kahn sold for M. Kahn 35 Kentucky Steers and Oxen at 9c.@10¾c. ℔ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; for S. Brown 16 Kentucky Oxen at 9c. ℔ lb., weight 5½ cwt.; for Struss & Stein 84 common Kentucky Steers at 10c.@10¾c. ℔ lb., weight 6¼ cwt. Judd & Buckingham sold 429 Ohio Sheep, weight 32,910 lb., at 5¾c. ℔ lb. P. Leren sold 169 Canad. Sheep and Lambs, weight 14,800 lb., at 7¾c. ℔ lb.; 160 Ohio Sheep, weight 14,760 lb., at 6¼c. ℔ lb.; 20 Ohio Sheep, weight 1,900 lb., at 7c. ℔ lb.; 5 Canada Lambs, weight 380 lb., at 8c. ℔ lb. Kase & Pidcock sold 200 Ohio Sheep, weight 16,680 lb., at 5¾c. ℔ lb.; 184 Ohio Sheep, weight 17,370 lb., at 6¾c. ℔ lb.; 80 Ohio Sheep, weight 8,100 lb., at 7¾c. ℔ lb.; 180 Kentucky Sheep, weight 27,500 lb., at 8c. ℔ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Sixtieth Street Yards for yesterday and to-day: 805 head of Horned Cattle, 3 Cows, 116 Veals and Calves, 1,573 Sheep and Lambs.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Yards for yesterday and to-day: 970 Sheep and Lambs, 24 Cows, 149 Veals and Calves, 7 Bulls.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day: 6,032 head Hogs, 1,024 Sheep.

Fresh arrivals at Harsimus Cove for yesterday and to-day: 1,973 head of Horned Cattle, 3,971 Sheep and Lambs, 4,172 head Hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 10.—Cattle receipts to-day 850 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 10,650 head, or 500 cars, of which 340 were through consignments, the balance being on sale here, against 453 cars for the same time last week, and 441 cars for the same time last year; no market to-day; fresh arrivals were through consignments; 50 cars left for shipping to-morrow; only a few odds and ends on sale. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day 2,200 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 20,400 head, against 16,000 head for the same time last week, and 16,800 head for the same week last year; no market to-day; no transactions; fresh arrivals all Canada stock, and through consignments; Yards bare of stock. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 3,000 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 32,800 head, against 29,100 head for the same time last week, and 25,300 head for the same week last year; market more active; prices lower; 22 cars of Yorkers disposed of at $5 70@$5 80; 14 cars heavy at $5 80@$5 90; 1 car best offered disposed of at $7 20; 10 cars remaining unsold, generally the poorest quality offered. Cows—Receipts for the week, 65 cars Beef Cows, 3 cars new Milch Cows and Springers; demand for the former moderate; poorest lots have dragged, some few still remaining unsold; quoted: Car lots at $4 75@$4 40; new Milkers and Springers have been in fair demand; all offerings disposed of at from $35@$65 ℔ head, Springers in best demand. Calves—Only a few head of unsalted Veals received and about 60 head of common, coarse grassers, which were disposed of at $3 50@$4 25 ℔ cwt.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 10.—Cattle—Receipts, 366 cats, being 44 in excess of those of last week; quality is better; the market was slow; premium Cattle unchanged; common and medium ⅜c.@4c. off live weight; for Steers averaging 1,950 lb., $8 was refused, $8 50 being asked; the highest price reached was $7 90 for Illinois Steers. Milch Cows—Receipts 100 head; good Milchers sell readily at $45@$70 ℔ head. Calves—Veals bring 7c. @c. ℔ lbs. fed, $8@$12 ℔ head; grassed, $3@$5. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 62 cars, being 29 more than last week. The market was active and stronger for both, with an advance of ¼c. on heavy Sheep and Lambs; common to fair Sheep, 4¼c.@4¾c.; fair to good, 4¾c.@6c.; extra, 6¼c.@6¾c.; Lambs—Common to fair, 6c.@7c.; fair to good, 7c.@7¼c.; extra, 8c., live weight.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—Cattle dull and unsettled; receipts, 2,000 head; sales at $2 65@$6 75; shipping cattle fly at $5; Butchers', $2 80@$3 50; shipments, 1,500 head. Hogs opened dull and lower, and closed rather more active; receipts, 19,000 head; sealawags, $4 75@$5 50; Bacon, $4@$5 05; Packers, $5 90@ $7; Philadelphia, $6 50; shipments, 1,400 head. Sheep active and higher; receipts, 600 head; sales at $3 50@$5.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 10.—Cotton firm; Middling, 12¼c.; Low Middling, 11¾c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅞c.; net receipts, 9,080 bales; gross, 9,736 bales; exports to the Continent, 2,610 bales; coastwise, 14 bales; stock, 75,000 bales; sales, 4,000 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 61,011 bales; gross, 66,960 bales; exports to Great Britain, 22,127 bales; to France, 1,441 bales; to the continent, 6,813 bales; coastwise, 5,060 bales; sales, 44,000 bales. Corrections—Exports to Great Britain Nov. 30 should have been 13,455 bales; Dec. 8, 15,816 bales; coastwise, Dec. 8, 2,639 bales; Dec. 9, 2,112 bales.

GALVESTON, Dec. 10.—Cotton strong; offerings light; Middling, 12¼c.; Low Middling, 12c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅜c.; net receipts, 2,102 bales; exports to France, 1,358 bales; coastwise, 2,309 bales; sales, 1,857 bales; stock, 84,826 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 13,697 bales; gross, 13,792 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,048 bales; to France, 1,353 bales; to the Continent, 2,000 bales; coastwise, 12,123 bales; sales, 10,985 bales.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 10.—Cotton firm; Middling, 12¾c.@12 13-16c.; Low Middling, 12¾c.@12 7-16c.; Good Ordinary, 11¾c.; net receipts, 2,516 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 64,104 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 17,777 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,830 bales; to the Continent, 2,800 bales; coastwise, 4,958 bales; sales, 8,400 bales.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following sales were carried through at the Exchange yesterday, (Friday,) Dec. 10:

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, two three-story-and-basement brown-stone-front houses, with lots each 16.8 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Twenty-second street, north side, 254.7 feet east of First avenue; sold for $8,272 apiece to Thomas Mackeller, plaintiff in the legal action.

By A. H. Muller & Son, also under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, Murray Hoffman, Esq., Referee, one plot, 50 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Thirty-first street, south side, 85 feet east of 6th av., (as widened;) sold for $6,000 to John M. Bruce, the owner of a second mörtgage on the property.

By William Kennelly, also under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, W. L. Cowdrey, Esq., Referee, two lots, each 25 by 100.10, on East One Hundred and Fourteenth street, north side, 220 feet east of First avenue; sold together for $3,350 to A. M. Lawrence.

The other auctions noticed were adjourned as follows: Sale by Lawrence & Co. of two lots on Sixth avenue, north-east corner One Hundred and Sixteenth street, 13th inst.; sale by E. H. Ludlow & Co. of the premises No. 214 West Forty-sixth street, west of Broadway, 17th inst.; sale by Lawrence & Co. of a house and lot on East Forty-third street, west of Second avenue, 21st inst.; sale by William Kennelly of two lots, with improvements, on Second avenue, north of Forty-fifth street, 24th inst., and sale by R. J. Garrettson, of two lots on East One Hundred and Fourteenth street, east of First avenue, 30th inst.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The sales noticed for to-day at the Exchange are the following:

By James M. Miller, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, John C. Bushnell, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 14.3 by 98.9, on West Fortieth street, south side, 185.9 feet west of Seventh avenue.

By Richard J. Garrettson, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Edward H. Schell, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 24 by 108 by 23.9 by 125, on Sixth avenue, west side, 74.1 feet south of Twenty-fourth street.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lease of lot, No. 136 Chrystie street, east side, between Broome and Delancey streets; lease dated May 1, 1864; term twenty-one years; ground rent $175 per annum.

By Peter F. Meyer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Abel Crook, Esq., Referee, of a farm containing sixty-two acres of land, located in the town of White Plains, and situated on the road leading from White Plains to New-Rochelle, adjoining lands of Nathan Secord and others.

EXCHANGE SALES—FRIDAY, DEC. 10.

NEW-YORK.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co.

2 three-story and basement brown-stone front house and lot, East 122d st., n. s., 254.7 ft. e. of 1st av., lots each 16.8x100.11; $6,272 each.....$12,544

By A. H. Muller & Son.

2 lots West 131st st., s. s., 85 ft. e. of 6th av., (as widened;) each 25x99.11; sold in one parcel.....$6,000

By William Kennelly.

2 lots East 114th st., n. s., 220 ft. e. of 1st av., each 25x100.10; sold in one parcel.....$3,350

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Dec. 9.

52d st., n. s., 268 ft. e. of 8th av., 18.9x100.5; Thomas H. Barowsky and wife to William Vigelius.....$25,000

38th st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 1st av., 25x98.9; E. Ellery Anderson and wife to Felix Turley.... nom.

5th av., n. e. corner of 119th st., 100x100.10; Hugh L. Cole, Referee, to John F. Gray..... 11,500

Jones st., s. s., 80.1 ft. e. of Bleecker st., 21.1x97.6; Edward H. Shell, Referee, to Isaac Hoobster and others..... 10,000

26th st., s. s., 320 ft. w. of 1st av., 25x98.9; John M. Barbour, Referee, to Addison Brown. 18,000

26th st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 1st av., 25x98.9; John M. Barbour, Referee, to Addison Brown. 17,000

26th st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of 1st av., 25x98.9; John M. Barbour, Referee, to Addison Brown. 16,800

Vermilyea av., n. w. corner of Hawthorne st., 100x100; Temple L. Parson and husband to Homeopathic Mutual Life Insurance Company. nom.

74th st., s. s., 54 ft. e. of 4th av., 18x74; Oriental Savings Bank to Charles R. Scott..... 12,500

40th st., n. s., 440 ft. w. of 7th av., 16.8x98.9; John Doyle and wife to Mary Doyle..... 6,000

31st st., s. s., 338 ft. e. of 10th av., 22x91; same to same..... 8,000

40th st., n. s., 440 ft. w. of 7th av., 16.8x98.9; Mary Doyle to Anna Doyle..... 6,000

31st st., s. s., 338 ft. e. of 10th av., 22x91; same to same..... 8,000

61st st., n. s., 60 ft. w. of 1st av., 60x40x irregular; also, 65th st., n. s., 158.4 ft. e. of Madison av., 16.8x100.5; Silas M. Styles to R. Kelly Styles..... 250

55th st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Madison av., 100x100; same and others to same..... nom.

Catharine st., n. w., 50x191; also, Samuel st., 24th Ward; Henry Bucking and wife to Charles J. Osborn..... 1,000

33d st., s. s., 218.9 ft. w. of 2d av., 18.9x98.9; John M. Friedlander and wife to Henry Gold. 15,200

59th st., n. s., 90 ft. e. of Madison av., 16.8x100.5; Roderick F. Farrell, Referee, to —.. 17,500

60½ st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 10th av., 50x100.5; also, 61st st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 10th av., 50x100.5; Terence Farley and wife to Patrick Farley..... 550

118th st., s. s., 160 ft. e. of 2d av., 21.8x100.10; George P. Webster to George H. Pearons..... 6,000

7th av., s.w. corner of 122d st., 100x100.1; William Sinclair, Referee, to August Wolfsohn.. 20,000

23d st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 10th av., 25x98.9; William Sinclair, Referee, to Garret J. Yereance..... 7,500

LEASES.

S. e. corner, No. 1,238, Broadway and 31st st., first floor, 5 years; Elias S. Higgins to Edward H. Brown..... $2,400

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

The following very desirable houses:

No. 49 East 25th st., 150 feet east of Madison square.

A north-west corner on Madison av., near 37th st.

Madison square, corner 25th st.

Madison av., opposite the residences of Messrs. Phelps and Dodge.

A 5th av. corner, near 29th st.

Thirty-eighth st., between 5th and Madison ava.—with stable.

Possession can be had of these houses upon the deliveries of the deeds. Apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to

THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

FOR SALE—ON 5TH AV., NEAR 46TH ST., A beautiful medium-size house; immediate possession. Also, No. 746 5th av., extra wide and elegant; also, other new and elegant houses in desirable locations. For permits, &c., apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

SMOKY CHIMNEYS CURED; ROOMS heated from range fire, with same fuel used in other ranges for cooking only. HULL, GRIPPEN & CO., 3d av., above 23d st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BUILDINGS SUITABLE FOR MANUfactories, in Brooklyn, convenient to Hamilton and South Ferries and to the water front, for sale on liberal terms to close an estate.

Apply to C. KELSEY, No. 162 Columbia st., Brooklyn, or to B. A. HEGEMAN, Executor, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON 135TH ST., AND MOTT-HAVEN CANAL DOCKS, (TWENTY-THIRD WARD,) to be sold at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 14, 1875, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

This property is particularly adapted for manufactories, coal, wood, and lumber yards, or for storage purposes. It is nearly opposite the Railroad Depot at Mott-Haven, and having a frontage of 123 feet on the Mott-Haven Canal, gives water communication for vessels or barges.

Maps at the office of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, No. 7 Pine street.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE ON STUYVESANT ST.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 15,

at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, five-story brick and brown-stone house and lot, No. 29 Stuyvesant st., north side, between 9th and 10th sts.; contains the modern improvements, and is in fine order; terms favorable; sale peremptory. Maps at office of A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 9 Pine st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT—TWO THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP houses, $800 each; three four-story, high-stoop brown-stone, $1,500; two four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, on Madison av., $1,500, $1,800; five superbly finished and admirably located brown-stone residences, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $4,000. Apply at the Office of the North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., or at the office in new block, 60th st., near Madison av. KINGMAN F. PAGE.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP HOUSE No. 17 Waverley place, in perfect order, containing about twenty rooms; will rent floors separate if desired.

Real Estate Agent, No. 744 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.

ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.

Apply to

GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, FOURTH FLOOR, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st. Inquire on premises.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight. Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.

Assets, Over Eleven Million Dollars.

Surplus, One Million Dollars.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Books in English, French, and German.

G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer | N. J. HAINES, President.

T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Interest commences from 1st January, April, July, and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF Merchants' clerks and others, No. 20 Union place, corner of East 15th st.—Dividend to Jan. 1, 1876, payable Jan. 17, 1876, at following rates per annum, viz.: Six per Cent. on sums of $5, and not exceeding $1,000, and Five per Cent. on larger sums.

A. GRACIE KING, President.

ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

DEC. 9, 1875.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 23D st. and 6th av., New-York.—Interest computed and compounded January and July. Interest paid, Six per Cent. Interest commences the 1st of the month next following the deposit. Bank open daily; also, Monday Wednesday, and Saturday evenings.

JOHN E. DE WITT, Pres.

GEO. C. WALDO, Sec. H. K. THURBER, Vice Pres.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, FOURTH DISTRICT, NEW-YORK, No. 1,298 BROADWAY, Dec. 11, 1875.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have seized, Dec. 10, 1875, at No. 205 East 25th st., one horse, single truck, and harness, as being used in violation of the Internal Revenue laws. All persons claiming the same are required to appear and make such claim within thirty days from this date.

CHARLES R. COSTER, Collector.

I HEREBY CAUTION ALL PERSONS against negotiating my check, No. 1,432, drawn for four hundred and sixty-three dollars to bearer, as the same was fraudulently obtained, and payment has been stopped. WM. BROOKFIELD.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

HORSE BLANKETS, CARRIAGE ROBES, AND SLEIGH BELLS, In large variety and grades.

W. CLARK'S GENUINE PATENT HORSE CLIPPERS.

Prices greatly reduced.

HARMER, HAYES & CO., No. 72 Beekman st.

A GENTLEMAN'S ESTABLISHMENT MUST be sold at once; several fast road horses; large team or bay carriage horses; top buggy, phaeton, harness, blankets, &c. G. H. LEAVITT, Flushing, Box No. 142 New-York Post Office.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY

JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

NOW IS THE TIME TO INVEST IN CALLS BEFORE ALL STOCKS ADVANCE. TO-DAY CALLS ISSUED 30 DAYS AND UNION PACIFIC ARE WORTH $1,400. AND COST ONLY $100. THE PROFITS PAID ON THE STOCK RANGE FROM $200 TO $700 FOR EACH $100 INVESTED. WE ANTICIPATE LARGE FLUCTUATIONS DURING THIS MONTH, CONSEQUENTLY LARGE PROFITS WILL BE PAID. BOOK AND FINANCIAL WEEKLY REPORT SENT FREE.

ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO., NO. 12 WALL ST.

WOOD & DAVIS, BANKERS,

NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Bank for election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held, at their banking-rooms, on TUESDAY, 11th January, 1876. Polls will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.

ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this bank for the election of eleven Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house, TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1876. Polls open from 12 M. till 1 P. M. By order of the Board.

C. N. BANTA, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 196 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. G. M. HARD, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 33 Wall st., on TUESDAY, the 11th of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM H. COX, Cashier.

ALABAMA BONDHOLDERS ARE REquested to attend a meeting at the office of the undersigned, on TUESDAY next, the 14th inst., at 2:30 P. M., for the purpose of considering the settlement of the State debt, as proposed by the Commissioners thereof. JOHN B. MANNING, No. 78 Broadway.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1875.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the office of this bank on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

E. WILLSON, Cashier.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1875.

TRANSFER-BOOKS OF MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY close 14th inst., until Jan. 2, 1876. FREDERICK H. GIBBENS, Register.

DEPOSITORS IN FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS BANK can collect dividend.

SAM'L L. HARRIS, Banker, No. 658 Broadway, corner Bond st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF KINGS.—THE ILLINOIS, MISSOURI AND TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY, Plaintiff, against JAMES McKAYE, Defendant.—Summons—for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant above-named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the new Court-house in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 20 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Nov. 5, 1875.

BARRETT, REDFIELD & HILL, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 20 Nassau st., New-York City.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, in the Court-house in the City of Brooklyn, on the 6th day of November, 1875.

BARRETT, REDFIELD & HILL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

d4-law6ws

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE IS hereby given that JOHN S. DE HART, of the City of New-Brunswick, County of Middlesex, and State of New-Jersey, hath this day made an assignment to the subscriber of his estate for the equal benefit of his creditors, and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims under oath or affirmation, within the term of three months.—Dated Nov. 29, A. D. 1875. JOHN F. MITCHELL.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HARPER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of business, (Harper & Bros., publishers,) No. 331 Pearl street, in the City of New-York, on or before the thirtieth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of November, 1875.

JOHN W. HARPER, JOSEPH A. HARPER, Executors.

F. W. OSTRANDER, Proctor for Executors, No. 25 Pine st., N. Y. nc27law6ms

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALPHONSE V. MONTANT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of J. H. & B. F. Watson, No. 291 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the sixth day of January next.—Dated New-York, the thirtieth day of June, 1875.

J. H. & B. F. WATSON, Proctors for Administrator, No. 291 Broadway, jy3-law6ms* New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHERINE WILKINS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 182 Grand street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of January next.—Dated New-York, the ninth day of July, 1875.

S. V. R. CRUGER, Executor. jy10-law6ms*

BUSINESS CHANCES.

OFFICE OF METROPOLITAN COLLAR COMPANY, Nos. 346 AND 348 BROADWAY, New-York, Dec. 6, 1875.

THE ENTIRE STOCK AND MACHINERY of the above company, together with the business good-will of the company, for sale. This is one of the best appointed factories for the manufacture of paper collars and cuffs in the world; the machinery is perfect, and has a capacity of making 350,000 collars per day, and can be put in operation in one hour; will be sold in one lot, for cash or its equivalent only. Apply to B. H. BALDWIN, Receiver.

A GENTLEMAN OF ACTIVE BUSINESS Habits, who has a good acquaintance, considerable mercantile experience in this City, with unexceptionable testimonials as to character and ability, desires a position of trust in a reputable firm or institution; either an interest therein or on salary; can furnish a moderate capital, or would loan the same if wanted on good security; with such a party an interview is solicited; no other need apply. Address BUSINESS, Box No. 124 *Times* Office, with real name; communication will have prompt attention, and be treated as confidential.

RETAIL DRUG STORE FOR SALE—HANDsomely furnished, thoroughly stocked, and doing a large prescription and family trade. For particulars and terms, call upon or address WM. A. BREWER, drug broker, No. 67 Liberty st., New-York.

$25,000.—GOOD CHANCE.—A MANufacturing firm wishes a special or active partner with above amount to enlarge their very successful business. Principals only address E. F. MEAD, No. 132 Nassau st., Room No. 12.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $10,000, TO HAVE the whole control of a well established manufacturing business; principles only treated with. Address RELIABLE, Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO BUY—A HOUSE IN THE COUNtry, with an acre or so of ground, within ten or fifteen miles of New-York City; price not to exceed from $1,500 to $4,000, on easy terms. Address W. W., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR.

SHAWLS

IN GREAT VARIETY, FROM A $1,000 INDIA TO A $3 WRAP.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

UNDERWEAR

ELEGANT AND IMMENSE STOCK OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FINE UNDERWEAR, CLOSING OUT

AT AND UNDER COST.

FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

The celebrated COURVOISSIER KID GLOVE, In all the FASHIONABLE SHADES.

Ladies' DRESS and CLOAK TRIMMINGS, FRINGES, GIMPS, BRAIDS, FEATHER TRIMMINGS, OSTRICH BANDS for EVENING DRESSES, All at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

SEAL-SKIN AND RUSSIA LEATHER SATCHELS, POCKET-BOOKS, DRESSING AND CARD CASES, FANS IN GREAT VARIETY.

IVORY-HANDLED TWILLED-SILK UMBRELLAS.

1,000 DOZ. FRENCH INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS AT 25c. EACH, WORTH 50c.

ALSO,

TAPE-BORDERED AND HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIFS. PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED SETS,

NOTTINGHAM, APPLIQUE, and GUIPURE TIDIES and LACES AND EMBROIDERIES IN GREAT VARIETY.

AT

BARGAINS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Broadway, cor. 20th street, N. Y.

Only one block west of Fourth Avenue.

Grand street, cor. Chrystie, N. Y.

One block east of Bowery.

LORD & TAYLOR

WILL CONTINUE THE SALE OF

BLACK CASHMERE SILKS

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

FORMER PRICE $2 50, NOW $2.

FORMER PRICE $2, NOW $1 50.

BLACK SILKS AT $1, WORTH $1 25.

ALSO,

Full lines of COLORED SILKS, at $1, $1 25, and $1 50 to $4 per yard.

FRENCH, GERMAN, AND AMERICAN

CAMEL'S HAIR CLOTH

AND OTHER

DRESS GOODS

AT PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.

Broadway, cor. 20th street, N. Y.

Only one block west of Fourth Avenue.

Grand street, cor. Chrystie, N. Y.

One block east of Bowery.

LORD & TAYLOR.

OUR

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT

is now fully stocked with

FRENCH AND NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,

AND

SILK CURTAIN MATERIALS, WINDOW SHADES, HOLLANDS, AND FURNITURE COVERINGS.

WITH THE BEST FACILITIES FOR MAKING, IN THE MOST SATISFACTORY MANNER, AT SHORT NOTICE.

LINENS, DOMESTICS AND

HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS.

TABLECLOTHS AND TABLE LINENS, NAPKINS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, COMFORTERS, AND ALL THE BEST QUALITIES OF HOUSE-KEEPING GOODS AND DOMESTICS IN COMPLETE ASSORTMENT AT SATISFACTORY PRIC

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Dec. 11, at 2 P. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Dec. 18, at 9:30 A. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 1, at 8 A. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 8, at —
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Rates—saloon, $60, $80, and $100 gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

REMOVAL.—ON TUESDAY, DEC. 14, THE OFFICES of the White Star Line will be transferred to No. 37 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the south of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 40 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.
FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
JAVA.....WED., Dec. 15 CHINA.....WED., Dec. 29
*RUSSIA.....WED., Dec. 22 PALESTINA.....WED., Jan. 5
Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling Green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway. (Trinity Building.)
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, Dec. 11, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Dec. 18, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Dec. 25, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Jan. 1, 1876, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Jan. 8, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, Jan. 15, at 8 A. M.
and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
CABIN.....$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE.....$28, Currency
Drafts issued at low rates.
For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.
For steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
HOLLAND.....Tuesday, Dec. 14, at 2:30 P. M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Italy, Dec. 9, 2:30 P. M. England, Dec. 18, 9a M.
The Queen, Dec. 21, 2 P. M. Egypt, Dec. 25, 9 A. M.
Cabin passage, $80 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Fggie Pier, Hoboken Ferry, New-Jersey, as follows:
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Dec. 16
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Dec. 30
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Jan. 13
And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.
Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents.
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
Steerage office, No. 35 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT PLYMOUTH, (GREAT BRITAIN.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
LABRADOR, Soucliet.....Saturday Dec. 11
*PEREIRE, Danre.....Saturday, Dec. 25
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
VICTORIA.....SATURDAY, Dec. 11, 3 P. M.
BOLIVIA.....SATURDAY, Dec. 18, at 10 A. M.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.
Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(Via Queenstown.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.
Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:
DAKOTA.....Dec. 14, at 6:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....Dec. 21, at 12, noon
WYOMING.....Dec. 28, at 6:30 A. M.
NEVADA.....Jan. 4, at 10 A. M.
MONTANA.....Jan. 11 at 3 P. M.
IDAHO.....Jan. 18, at 10 A. M.
For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River:
FOR KINGSTON, AUX CAYES, and JACMEL:
CARIBEL.....Dec. 18.
ATLAS.....Jan. 8.
FOR PORT-AU-PRINCE, SANTA MARTHA, SAVANILLA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)
ETNA.....Dec. 22.
Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,
Wednesdays and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
CHAMPION.....SATURDAY.....DEC. 11
SOUTH CAROLINA.....WEDNESDAY.....DEC. 15
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., corner Warren,
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, Gen. Agent, 317 B'way.

FLORIDA LINE.
FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
INSURANCE TO DESTINATION ONE-HALF PER CENT.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.
ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY OTHER LINES,
AND NO DETENTIONS.
Goods loaded on steamer when shipped.
Mark goods care RAVENEL & CO., Charleston, S. C.
For rates of freight or passage apply to
J. W. QUINTARD & CO., No. 177 West st.
Or to BENTLEY D. HASELL, No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Dec. 11, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.
ASHLAND, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Dec. 11, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.
LEO, Capt. DANIELS, TUESDAY, Dec. 14, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Dec. 16, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.
Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.
FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.
Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River,
For Aspinwall.
ACAPULCO.....Thursday, Dec. 16, 12 noon
touching at all Central American and Pacific ports.
EXCURSION TICKETS
TO THE CHILIAN EXPOSITION AND RETURN,
Good till March, 1876. $351, gold.
Outward, only $221, gold.
From San Francisco for Japan and China.
CITY OF PEKING.....Jan. 1
FROM SAN FRANCISCO for AUSTRALIA and NEW-ZEALAND, via HONOLULU SANDWICH ISLANDS, Steam-ship —.....Monday, Jan. 3
For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.
Sailing from Pier No. 53 North River:
OTHELLO.....Dec 18 COLOMBO.....Jan. 15
HINDOO.....Jan. 1 NAVARINO.....Jan. 29
First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

SHIPPING.

AMERICAN LINE.
Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL,
Calling at QUEENSTOWN,
Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.
The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia:
PENNSYLVANIA.....Dec. 9 *KENILWORTH.....Jan. 1
INDIANA.....Dec. 16 *LORD CLIVE.....Jan. 6
ILLINOIS.....Dec. 23
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:
Cabin, $75 to $100, according to location.
Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.
Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.
Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.
For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
GEO. W. COLTON, No. 42 Broad st., N. Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent.
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.

RED STAR LINE.
Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails.
The following steamers are appointed to sail
FOR ANTWERP.
From Philadelphia. From New-York.
NEDERLAND.....Dec. 23 SWITZERLAND.....Dec. 11
VADERLAND.....Jan. 15 STATE OF NEVADA..Jan. 4
FROM ANTWERP.
For Philadelphia. For New-York.
VADERLAND.....Dec. 23 STATE OF NEVADA..Dec. 11
NEDERLAND.....Jan. 16 SWITZERLAND.....Jan. 4
PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60.
Steerage tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.
Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.
For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
GEO. W. COLTON, Agent. No. 42 Broad st., N.Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent,
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.
AMERICA.....Sat., Dec. 11 DEUTSCHLAND....Dec. 25
ODER.....Sat., Dec. 18 SALIER.....Wed., Jan. 1
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:
First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.
For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer HUNTSVILLE, Chester, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, Dec. 9, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.
First-class passage to Fernandina.....$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville.....22 50
First-class passage to Augusta.....22 00
First-class to Albany.....22 50
Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.
For freight or passage, apply to
HERM. GELPCKE,
No. 5 William st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S.S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.:
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Dec. 16
CITY OF MEXICO.....Tuesday, Dec. 28
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Thursday, Dec. 30
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO
CITY OF MEXICO.....Tuesday, Dec. 28
CITY OF HAVANA.....Tuesday, Jan. 18
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Dec. 16 and Jan. 1 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
CRESCENT CITY.....TUESDAY, Dec. 14
CRESCENT CITY.....THURSDAY, Dec. 23
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON.
STONINGTON LINE,
FOR PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, AND BOSTON.
The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, and STONINGTON leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4:30 P. M. Through tickets to principal New-England points at railroad depots and ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.
PROVIDENCE LINE, (direct.)
Steam-ships ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 P. M. Direct connection to Worcester and points beyond. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates. D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M.- 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6:10, 6:20, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6:10, 6:20, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Rahway at 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6:10, 6:20, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:30, and 7 P. M.
For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6:20 P. M.
For New Brunswick, 7, 8, and 11 A. M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.
For East Millstone, 11 A. M., 3 and 5:20 P. M.
For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.
For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.
For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 3 and 4:10 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.
For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.
For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7:30 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M., and via Monmouth Junction, 4:10 P. M.
For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M. via Perth Amboy, and 7:30 A. M. via Monmouth Junction.
Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M., and 6:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:05, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:45, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:05, 5:15, 6:10, 7:40, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, Aug. 8, 1875.
Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at
7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.
1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.
4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Winter Arrangement of through trains, December, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express, Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
After Nov. 29, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President. New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWport, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central DePot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.
Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg, with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing Dec. 1, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:
5:30 A. M.—NEWS TRAIN for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.
6:15 A. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton, connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9:00 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, Daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
1 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
5:15 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.
5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
7:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
8:30 P. M.—For Easton.
9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:35, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:00, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M., 12:40, 1:00, 2:00, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:40, 8:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Dec. 5, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, arriving at Niagara Falls 1:45 A. M.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland and Cincinnati; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAMBER-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WELSH Protestant girl, well recommended, to do chamber-work in a private family; City or country; a good home in preference to high wages. Call at J. Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av.; take notice of address.

CHAMBER-MAID, WAITERESS, OR NURSE.—By a young French woman, who speaks good German and English; is fond of children and can sew well; has best of references. Can be seen at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

CHAMBER-MAID, WAITRESS, OR GENERAL House-work.—By a very tidy colored girl, with best of references; she is civil, obliging, competent, and a useful young woman for City or country. Can be seen at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a German girl as chamber-maid and seamstress in a private family; has first class reference. Call at J. Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av.; take particular notice of address; lady attending.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE.—BY A MOST respectable girl, who has the best of reference from her last place; is thoroughly neat and compet-ent. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMber-maid; or would take care of children and do sewing; is willing and obliging; has the best City reference. Address C. A., Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH Protestant girl to do chamber-work and waiting; a good home more an object than wages. Call at Mrs. Reynolds' new Protestant Agency, 103 East 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chamber-maid and seamstress, or would do chamber-work and waiting; first-class City references. Call at No. 346 East 9th st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectful girl; would do chamber-work and waiting, or assist with the washing; good City reference. Apply at 53 West 18th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid or waitress; good City reference from last employer; no objection to small wages if a good home. Call at No. 228 East 29th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY AN ALSACIENNE Protestant girl as chamber-maid and to do plain sewing, or nurse. Call at No. 296 1st av., between 17th and 18th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl to do chamber-work and waiting, and to assist with washing; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 741 6th av., near 42d st.; call in the store.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT SCOTCH WOMAN AS first-class family cook; willing to go to the country; understands milk and butter; is a competent laundress, and with a reliable, thorough servant for any family requiring such; wages will be less considered than a steady place. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT GERMAN woman (seven years' reference in City) for general work in City or country; a good plain cook and excellent laundress; can go at any time desired; makes bread, biscuit, pies, &c.; wages moderate. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK OR HOUSE-WORK.—BY GERMAN girls, for City or country; used to all kinds of house-work, cooking, &c.; good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman as cook, washer, and ironer in a small private family; City reference. Call at No. 326 East 36th st., 3d floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands French, English, and all kinds of family cooking; will assist with washing; best City reference. Call at No. 207 West 26th st.

COOK.—BY A NEAT, THOROUGH, PROTESTANT woman as cook; baking of all kinds; dairy work in cream; City or country; first-class references. Call at No. 590 3d av., second flight, front, all next week.

COOK, &c.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE PERSON as first-cass cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; has no objection to do a little coarse washing; the very best of City reference can be given from families where she has lived for a number of years. Can be seen from 10 to 3, at No. 153 West 18th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A COLored woman, with good reference, as cook, washer, and ironer or general house-worker; no objections to the country; will go immediately. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 543 6th av., next door to the Eagle Theatre.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, &c.—BY A reliable woman as good cook and excellent washer and ironer, or will do general house-work in a private family; good reference. Address P. C., Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—IN CITY or country, by an American Protestant woman as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker, &c. Call for two days at No. 402 West 29th st., st. John's Guild; no cards answered.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE COLORED woman, with excellent City reference from last employer; understands American and French cooking; in a private family or boarding-house. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 543 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A woman as cook, washer, and ironer; is a good baker and can take charge of milk and butter; in City or country. Call at 403 West 29th st., St. John's Guild.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands American, French, and English cooking; City or country; long reference from the best families in the City. Call at 220 East 10th st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK; NO OBJECTION TO assist with the coarse part of the washing; is a Protestant; good City reference. Call for two days in fancy store, No. 322 East 39th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman as cook, washer, and ironer or general house-work; best of references. Apply at No. 403 West 29th st., St. John's Guild.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands boning, larding, &c.; boning turkeys a specialty; best City references. Call at No. 151 West 42d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE, WELL-RECOMmended woman as cook; can satisfy a good-living family; wages $20; references first-class. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESpectable woman as good plain cook, washer, and ironer; no objection to the country; good reference. Call for two days at No. 223 East 29th st.

COOK.—THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS HER BUSIness; is an excellent baker and pastry maker; will assist with the washing and ironing; best City reference. Call at No. 161 Madison av.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK IN A PRIVATE FAMily; willing to assist in washing and ironing; can give the best of reference. Call at 216 East 36th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young girl to cook, wash, and iron; two and a half years' reference. Call at No. 204 6th av., in the bakery.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY TWO German girls in a private family to cook, wash, and iron; would go together or separate; have first-class reference. Call at Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av.; take particular notice of address.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A GERman girl; is a good cook, washer, and ironer; City or country. Call at No. 377 Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker, cutter, and fitter, by the day or week; can do all kinds of family sewing, and furnish her own machine if required; good City reference. Call at No. 259 West 37th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker wishes a few engagements by the day or week; would go at reasonable terms; best reference. Call at No. 250 East 32d st., between 2d and 3d avs.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A GOOD DRESS-MAKER, engagements by the day or week; can cut and fit and do all kinds of family sewing.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

TWEED'S FLIGHT.

HIS MODE OF ESCAPE STILL A MYSTERY—FACTS AND RUMORS REGARDING THE AFFAIR.

Tweed's whereabouts remain a mystery in spite of the efforts of the Sheriff and the Police authorities to get upon his trail. The various statements afloat in regard to the manner of his escape and the places where he has taken refuge are believed by those who are interested in his capture to be devices of his friends to baffle his hunters. Sheriff Conner, in conversation with a TIMES reporter, yesterday, said that he was still in the receipt of letters and alleged correct information concerning the movements of the fugitive since his disappearance. He was uncertain of their truth, but anything that looked like a clue that might be useful in the pursuit of his lost prisoner was given to the detectives and Deputy Sheriffs. The Sheriff stated that he would rather not give the information contained in some of the letters, as Tweed's friends might be warned and his capture be rendered impossible.

Deputy Sheriff D. G. Gale yesterday levied on property in the house No. 17 East Forty-fourth street to satisfy a judgment of $179 50, obtained in the Court of Common Pleas against Mrs. Caroline M. Moore, the mother of Mrs. McMullen, whose name has been so often mentioned in conjunction with that of the fugitive. The judgment was granted on the suit of Charles & Co., grocers, corner of Vanderbilt avenue and Forty-third street. When the Sheriff went to levy on the furniture in the house Mrs. McMullen, who lives with her mother, protested against his action, urging that the property belonged to her, and in certain contingencies might belong to the City, as she was a defendant with Tweed in some of the suits brought against him by the people. The Sheriff's jury will be called upon to determine the title to the property on Monday next.

It has been rumored that Sheriff Conner, in view of his liability on account of Tweed's escape, has heavily mortgaged or transferred his property. If this has been done, no record of such mortgage or transfer exists in the Register's office. There is no record of any mortgage or transfer of property having been made by Warden Dunham. A mortgage given by Under Sheriff Cuming to George H. Peck, for $4,000, on a six lots of ground owned by him on One Hundred and Forty-eighth street, was recorded on the 7th inst.

INVESTIGATING THE DEPARTMENTS.

THE PROPORTION OF STATE TAXES PAID BY THIS CITY—WORK OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE YESTERDAY.

Further inquiries into the affairs of the Department of Taxes and Assessments and the Department of Public Works were made yesterday by the Senate Committee. Mr. Charles H. Andrews, Tax Collector, testified that the proportion of the State tax paid by the City of New-York was over fifty per cent. Mr. Davenport asked the witness why it is that the City is obliged to pay so large a portion of the tax, and received as an answer that the State Board of Equalization had the power to exact it.

Mr. Davenport—What would be a fair and equitable proportion for the City to pay?

Witness—The amount allotted for 1875 exceeds an equitable proportion by over a million of dollars. The amount of personal property assessed this year was over $27,000,000. The deficiency, as compared with other years, is great. In 1874 it was $37,000,000; in 1873, it was $44,000,000, and in 1872 it was $51,000,000. The rate of taxation for 1874 was 2.80; it has fluctuated since 1870 from 2.25 to 2.91; the rule has been to assess real estate at sixty per cent. of the appraised value, the appraisements being made by deputies, under the direction of the board, which always passes upon them; I don't think it would be wise to have the collection of taxes given to the Financial Department; I was one of the committee appointed by the Mayor to appear before the State Board of Equalization; no practical results followed the arguments made by the committee, as over $50,000,000 was added to the already high assessments made upon the City by the State board. I think the City should be represented in the board. This could be done by providing that there should be one State Assessor from each judicial district. The laws of the State relative to taxation are most oppressive. I think taxes should be on personal property alone, and that corporations should be taxed on their gross receipts. It is often the case that people remove to foreign countries when the amount of their personal taxation is presented to them. Mr. Andrews further testified that whenever complaints of excessive taxation were made, the matter was always carefully investigated.

Prof. W. A. Wilkinson, of the College of the City of New-York, was examined in reference to the quality of the gas supplied to the City by the various companies, and after him Henry McCabe, a Clerk of the Sixth District Court, on some details of minor importance connected with that court.

Joseph Burke stated that he was an employe of the Department of Public Works, and had worked under a foreman named Corkory on one of the boat levards. He had seen Corkory drunk on Oct. 4, and knew that the same individual had been absent from his post of duty on the 5th, 6th 7th, and 8th days of that month. One of his boarders called the roll for him on each of these mornings.

The testimony of Matthew Brandon and John Cumming, other employes of the department, who were next examined, disclosed the fact that the foremen do pretty much as they please, and are often absent from their work for hours each day.

The committee will resume its duties at 10:30 A. M. to-day.

THE MARINE COURT CLERK'S FEES.

ACTION BY CONTROLLER GREEN AND THE MARINE COURT JUDGES—THE CLERK PROMISES TO SETTLE.

A few months ago, Controller Green addressed a letter to Chief Justice Shea, of the Marine Court, calling his attention to the fact that Maurice J. Power, the Clerk of the Court, was a defaulter to the City to a large amount, in not having paid into the City Treasury at any time during his term of office the fees which he had received. Nothing was done about the matter at that time, and, it was said, that as Power was one of John Kelly's friends, whom he had placed on the famous Committee on Discipline, and four of the Marine Court Judges, Alker, McAdams, Gross, and Joachimson were Tammany men, there was little danger of Mr. Power being interfered with. Judge Spaulding, however, who had been elected by Apollo Hall and had no fear of John Kelly, went before the Senate Investigating Committee a few weeks ago and testified that Power received fees belonging to the City to the amount of $700 or $800 a month, and that since he had been in office—a period of about two years—he had made no returns to the City Treasury. After this exposure a meeting of the Marine Court Judges was immediately called, and Power was cited to appear before them. Other meetings followed, but, although Power has not paid over the fees due the City, he is still retained in office. Section 96 of the charter of 1873 makes it the duty of the Clerk of the Marine Court to turn over, every month, to the Controller, before he receives his salary, the amount of fees collected during the month. Section 95 of the same charter recites that any officer of the City Government, or any person employed in its service, who shall violate or evade any of the provisions of the charter, or knowingly permit any other person to convert public property to his own use, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, shall forfeit his office, and be excluded ever after from receiving or holding office under the City Government. These provisions were purposely inserted to prevent the City from being robbed by Tammany office-holders, and to punish any connivance by any officer under the Government, no matter how high his position, in any act involving a wrongful conversion of public property. Deputy Controller Earle said yesterday that Power's salary had not been paid him for several months on account of his failure to return the fees received by him, but that Power had on Thursday expressed an intention of endeavoring to effect a settlement of his accounts at an early day. Two anti-Tammany Judges take the places of Judges Gross and Joachimsen on the 1st of January, when it is expected Power will be succeeded by a new appointee.

THE AFFAIRS OF THE MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK.

An informal meeting of the depositors of the Mutual Benefit Savings Bank was held yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, in Room Nos. 50, 51, and 52 No. 21 Park row. The meeting was called for the purpose of taking into consideration the interests of those concerned and investigating the condition and prospects of the institution. Dr. W. Phillips presided and Mr. William H. Barnes, of No. 142 Fulton street, acted as Secretary. Mr. H. G. Beach, of Brooklyn, stated that he had been concerned in calling the meeting for the reason that all former efforts of the depositors to obtain information had failed, and he thought it high time that they knew something about the affairs of the bank. He said that he had called upon Mr. F. Aldrich, the gentleman who had been appointed Receiver, and had been informed by that gentleman that the cash assets on hand amounted to about two hundred thousand dollars, and he expected to be able to pay a dividend of fifty per cent. in a few days, and that the deficiency was only $52,000. Mr. Beach also said that the amount of the deposits was $450,000, and the number of depositors 28,000. The result of the meeting was the appointment of a committee of five to make all necessary investigation into the affairs of the bank, and into the character and standing of the Receiver, and, if they thought necessary, to ask of the Receiver permission to employ a competent accountant to examine the books at the bank, at the expense of the depositors. Mr. G. A. Norman, of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth; Mr. J. Hollender; Mr. J. L. Macomber, of No. 119 Broadway; Mr. J. W. Thompson, of No. 39 Park row, and Mr. Van Doren, of No. 37 Park row, were appointed such committee, and the meeting adjourned to meet again at the same place on Tuesday next, at 2 P. M., at which time the committee will be ready to report.

MESSRS. SCRIBNER, ARMSTRONG & CO.

As the Christmas season approaches, most of our City readers will know where to go to get the best of everything are pretty sure to find their way to the establishment of Messrs. Scribner, Armstrong & Co., just opposite Astor place in Broadway. Since the house has taken possession of its new store, it has become a more favorite resort than ever of book lovers. In fact, it may now almost be regarded as one of our public libraries, for books representing all branches of literature fill the shelves, and there are comfortable tables and seats provided for the convenience of visitors. There are civil and intelligent attendants if visitors want them; if not, they will not be bothered. To spend an hour or so at Scribner's is almost a part of a "liberal education" nowadays, for so many new books are constantly being published that a man who would keep pace with scientific and literary progress is driven to the hospitable bookseller's counters. He cannot buy everything that comes out, and by running through the pages of a large number of works, it is easy to see whether any particular book is essential to his happiness and peace of mind or not. In this way, Scribner's answers a most useful, and even benevolent purpose. The reading-rooms—for in that light we have for years past regarded the store, and must persist in doing so—are large, lofty, and well ventilated. The "heater"—that nuisance of most our stores at this season of the year—is seldom found in a very malignant form at Scribner's. The air is good and fresh—and how great a boon that is most of our readers know. Books require ventilation and decent air as well as human beings, a fact that many persons are apt to forget when they keep their book-cases tightly locked up week after week.

Many of the special editions now on the Messrs. Scribners' tables and shelves are worth going a long way to see. There is, for instance, an edition of Scott's works in 100 volumes, bound in polished calf—a dainty and delightful book to handle. It is not everybody that could afford to buy it—but happy is the man who can! Imagine him unwrapping it just after it arrives home, and glancing over the engravings, and reading a bit here and a bit there, until he finally puts the book away in its new quarters. This is one of the greatest pleasures of life—opening a parcel of new books. Then there is a *complete* copy of Walpole's works, in thirty-three volumes, including his letters, an entirely unique edition. In this form the book is very rare, and is worth examining patiently. A beautiful collection of Coleridge's works, in twenty-two volumes, will also be sure to attract the attention of the book-lover. It is bound in tree-calf, and is exquisitely printed, and no wonder, for it is the famous and much-prized Pickering edition. It warms one's blood only to look at it. Next we take up a beautiful copy of *Robinson Crusoe*, embellished with Stothard's designs, and in a binding which must be seen to be appreciated. No words of ours could do it justice. We wander on until we reach another set of books which are worthy of a place of honor in the most sumptuous library—a copy of the *Aldine* edition of the British poets, bound in pauel calf—that style of binding which many of our readers may remember as being in vogue when they were young, but which for a long time disappeared, and has lately been revived, as it well deserves to be. Thus the familiar objects of other days return—though too many of the persons associated with them, together with the hopes and dreams which clustered round them, have passed away. Short is our time here—few Christmases have we to spend; and what is that but another reason for not permitting a single Christmas to go by without renewing old acquaintance with favorite books, which—next to good dogs—are the most faithful and consoling of all the companions of man?

For those who love a large, nobly-bound, and luxurious volume, Scribner's is the very place to visit—for there, as one enters, a magnificent copy of Owen Jones' *Alhambra* meets the gaze, and hard by is a copy of the *Dresden Gallery*, with all the original plates. Sumptuous folios lie spread before us on the counter, like big nuggets in a gold mine. They are books which the man of moderate means can only pat in a furtive and affectionate manner before he passes on. Over in a case by the window is a collection of works which are enough to tempt any unregenerate person to wilfully break the commandment which enjoins upon us not to covet our neighbor's goods. It is filled with books adorned with additional inserted plates—some of them most rare and curious. Among the new-comers in this precious case is a copy of Greville's *Memoirs*, with a portrait of almost every person mentioned in that rather ill-natured and scandalous work. But it must not be supposed that the tastes of the rich alone are studied by this house, for we know of very few places indeed where so much attention is paid to the wants of persons of slender purses. The best editions of popular works can be obtained at a very low price, and as for cheap books for children, there is an endless variety of them. The mechanic with only fifty cents to spend on a Christmas book for his boy or girl need not hesitate to go to Scribner's. He will receive quite as much attention as the millionaire, for book lovers are no respecters of persons—when we stand in a library we are in a true democracy. Cheap books, in attractive forms add to the charms of any home, and at Scribner's such books fill acres of space.

Among the works specially published by this firm are Rousselet's *India*—the best work on the Indian Empire ever published. Then there are the "Bric-a-brac" series, in ten volumes, and bound in various styles, and an entirely new edition of *Hans Brinker*, by Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge, beautifully illustrated with designs from French artists. Doré's *Spain* is a book worth having, if only for the sake of the vigorous drawings it contains. Across the store is a sort of Bible warehouse, where beautiful editions of Bibles and Prayer-books may be obtained. Then there is a stationery department, and we know not what besides. People who cannot visit this enticing building in the daytime, will have an opportunity after next Wednesday of inspecting it in the evening, for from then until Christmas it will be open every night. That is the time of day when the mind is most susceptible to the ennobling and soothing influence of books. The gentle spirit of literature then steals into one, and the troubles of life insensibly disappear as we contemplate the face of the dead author who has whiled away many an hour in bygone years, or as we dip once more into the pages which were first read, mayhap, when our Christmases were almost all to come, instead of being nearly all gone. Let the book-lover, then, wander to Scribner's next week in the evening, if he cannot go in the daytime, and take his wife (if he has one) with him, and thus the holiday season will be well begun.

THE WESTFIELD (N.J.) CHURCH TROUBLES.

Notwithstanding statements to the contrary, it seems that the trouble in the Presbyterian Church at Westfield, N. J., still continues. A meeting was recently held for the purpose of appointing a commission to show cause before the Presbytery why Dr. McKelvy's resignation (which, it is alleged, had never been tendered) should not be accepted. After four Commissioners had been chosen it was suggested by the minority that two more be added to the number. The suggestion not being heeded, however, the minority abstained from voting, and consequently the original motion to accept the resignation was lost by a vote of 153 to 48—a vote which, it is alleged, did not actually represent the numerical force of the church, which is placed at 300. A recent petition, signed by 122 of the congregation, asking for a dissolution of the Presbytery, was rejected by the latter body, the thirty-one Commissioners appointed to argue in favor of the minority being also denied a hearing. It is further alleged that the majority in favor of the Pastor's retention have made grave imputations against the minority, to which the latter were not permitted to reply.

BROOKLYN'S POLITICAL PATRONAGE.

A caucus of the members elect of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen will be held next Thursday for the purpose of discussing the best way in which to dispose of the patronage belonging to the new board. At present the Boards of Aldermen and Supervisors are Democratic, and all the employes are of that political creed. The new boards, if the law under which they have been elected is not pronounced unconstitutional, will be Republican, and it is probable that a clean sweep will be made of the Democratic officials deriving their appointment from either of the bodies mentioned. For the Presidency of the Board of Aldermen, Alderman Francis B. Fisher, Alderman A. Stewart Bowley, and Alderman Ray are candidates, with the chances very much in favor of the first-named gentleman. For the position of City Clerk several candidates have been named. Among them are David Williams, Chairman of the Republican General Committee; Major George W. Weeks, and Samuel Richards, ex-Chief Clerk of the Police Board. If Mr. Williams wants the position he will probably receive it. A good knowledge of parliamentary law and executive ability of no mean standard are both absolute requisites for the proper discharge of the duties of the office. Both are found in the person of Mr. Williams. For Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, and for the thirty or forty other positions which are to be filled, there are hundreds of candidates, but in most cases nothing definite has been determined on. The chief and only candidate so far for the position of License Clerk who has developed any strength is Mr. Charles C. Kraushaar.

DEMONOLOGY.

AN INSTRUCTIVE AND ENTERTAINING LECTURE BY MONCURE D. CONWAY.

Mr. Moncure D. Conway lectured last evening at the Masonic Temple Hall to a moderately large audience. His address was on the interesting topic of "Demonology," and his manner of presenting the subject was so pleasing, his delivery and enunciation so clear and telling that his audiences to the two other lectures will certainly be very much larger than last night.

He commenced his lecture by saying that an English lady once remarked to another lady that she always taught her children to bow at the name of the devil, which was a curious relic of these early days when the demons or devils were deities. A trace of this was preserved in the very names of the demons themselves, as exemplified by the English word deuce from Deus, and bogy from the Slavonic word bogu, and in other languages Baal, Lord of Life; Lucifer, Bearer of Light, and so on. Mankind has long ago penetrated the masquerade under which the cosmic forces or laws were personified by gods and goddesses. These masks remain now as records of man's primeval history. In those distant days no such being as a purely malignant spirit or modern devil was ever thought of. The religious feeling found vent in hymns to all external things—to the light, fleecy clouds, to the fire, to the warming rays of the sun, to the night and the darkness. These were not considered as good or evil, but as dominations or powers, bringing good to some and evil to others, but not from any moral feeling. A devil—one who does evil because he loves it—is a modern idea, and could not possibly be conceived of in those old days when all the deities were, in their own nature, sufficient to account for the evil that had come into the world. But as man progressed in civilization the demon was developed—hungry, cruel spirits, seeking for food, and for a display of strange powers, but easily propitiated by a sacrifice of a fat lamb. There was then a species of classification, the deities being good and beneficent, the demons hungry and rapacious. And in the rude illustrations of such subjects which have been handed down the demon was always represented with huge wings with fierce claws, and with a hungry look. Probably this demon seeking whom he might devour, this hobgoblin, ever voracious, was a reflex of man's perception of his own hunger and the difficulty of appeasing it. Afterward this idea became the explanation of the engulfing nature of the devouring fire, the voracious earthquake, the ever-hungry sea. So when the sun was eclipsed in India some time ago, the natives, believing a devouring dragon was about to swallow the luminary, threw out of their windows all the food in the house, with loud cries, as if saying, "If you are hungry, dread being, spare the sun, and satiate yourself with the food in the streets." There were also demons of diseases and demons of plagues. One of the most annoying plagues in the East are the flies and insects, which the warmth of the sun produces in such profusion. Now the worshipers of the bright, the glorious sun could not bear to believe that the same kindly element gave birth to all the glowing beauties of nature and to the plagues of insects at the same time. So Baal represented the sun, but the power that produced the flies was called Baal-zebub, Lord of Flies, and the head of this deity or father demon engraved on gems was the old talisman to prevent blindness from the attacks of flies upon festering eyelids.

From the fact that precipices create in the mind of the nervous singular emotions of terror, most of the dangerous places of the land seem to have been named after the devil—the Devil's Peak, the Devil's Bridge, the Devil's Chasm, the Devil's Range, &c. Probably, however, there might also have been some idea in the minds of our ancestors that all dangerous roads had been rendered more evil, more fearful, by diabolic agency. The truth was evidently that man, forming slowly in his mind a true and noble idea of God's infinite love, was not able to reconcile with this ideal all that he found of bad and cruel in nature. So he ascribed the latter to a bad spirit, and so not only reconciled his ideal of the Good Spirit with the facts of the external world, but also he found an excuse for his own evil deeds by ascribing them to the temptation and influence of the evil one. This conception first appears in Persia, where Ahrum Mazda is the good spirit, and Ahriman the bad one. Satan, however, who represents in modern times what Ahriman did in ancient Persia, did not, on his first appearance, have any bad reputation whatsoever. He seems to have been considered as the Attorney General of this earth acting for the supreme deity. In the Assyrian talisman he is represented with many of the attributes of the Greek Nemesis, with wings to his feet and shoulders, with four hands, holding a scourge to punish and an ax to slay.

Among the Arabs Sheithan is considered as having been an archangel, who refused to bow down before the newly-created man. He said to the Creator, "It is not fit that what Thou hast made out of etherial fire should bow before this child of clay." The Creator answered, "It is not fit that thou shouldst behave proudly in Paradise," and he was driven forth. The Jews believed, however, that the evil demon was a woman, Litlith, who, having been created to be Adam's help-mate, positively declined to consider herself his inferior, and was therefore turned out. To settle the question, Eve was created out of Adam's rib, and became a loving, obedient wife. Litlith by subtlety got into Eden and tempted Eve to eat the apple which ruby both the human pair lost Paradise. This myth, though now forgotten, was the one creative inspiration of the Middle Ages, and the coldly beautiful face of Litlith appears in all the illuminated missals of the Middle Ages. She is represented as a Lamia with serpent body twining around the fatal tree. Michael Angelo has in a grand fresco preserved this myth and has given to Litlith the golden hair and the pale, cold face of the Medusa.

From this point Mr. Conway showed how man, after having triumphed over nature by his discovery of the working of iron, felt himself superior to the unseen world, and the demons dwindled down into nixies and pixies and gnomos, and ogres and giants, whom everybody could outwit and deceive. He then traced the ridicule and contempt into which Satban himself had fallen, as shown by the mystery plays of the Middle Ages, where he was kicked and buffeted by the entire dramatic company. From this point he went on to the reaction of the belief and dread of the Devil, making the bold hypothesis that witchcraft arose from the desire of the laboring classes to return to their old deities when they found that the Christian priests had leagued themselves with all the despotisms of the world. He supported this by the fact that the witches' caldron, the rue, the dill, the vervain, were all parts of the old pagan liturgy, the invocations to Hertha. Another cause was in the Puritan belief in an evil principle, and he presented John Bunyan and John Milton as the foremost workers in giving to all England a higher and more fearful idea of the devil. From this he diverged to the German idea, and traced the origin of the idea of Mephistopheles, winding up with a forcible analysis of Goethe's play of "Faust."

A CHANGE IN THE WINDSOR.

It is announced that Mr. C. C. Waite, the genial proprietor of the Brevoort House, will, on the 1st of January, become a member of the administrative firm of the Windsor Hotel. Under Mr. Waite's management the Brevoort has assumed among the hotels of the City a peculiar and exceptional standing. In spite of its location having become through the lapse of time somewhat down town, it is equally a favorite with Americans and foreigners. Among the former it shared the rank of first favorite with several others, but among the latter it was undoubtedly the one hotel of their affections. The ability of the proprietor, and the excellence of the *cuisine*, united to make the Brevoort House familiar as a household word with the foreign travelers who came to this country. And this was specially true of those who came from England. The famous poet, the world-renowned novelist, the Baron, Marquis, and Duke who belonged to Britain's Isle, invariably installed themselves here. To hotel-keepers it is known that young Mr. Waite, who has been trained up under his father's eye, is perfectly competent to keep the Brevoort up to its present high standard. In fact, he promises to be one of the most successful hotel-keepers of the have ever had. Mr. Waite, Sr., took from the first planning of the Windsor, a great interest in its construction. The architect who made the designs consulted all the prominent hotel men in the City about the working parts and offices of the building, and also introduced all those devices of ventilation and lighting, of escape from sewer gases and foul air of every kind, which make it so perfect a building. Mr. Hawk, of the St. Nicholas, and Mr. Waite were both unceasing in their suggestions and hints. Both gentlemen made bids for it when completed, and Mr. Hawk, whose offer exceeded his friend's by the merest trifle, carried off the prize. But it is unfortunately an open secret to hotel men that Mr. Hawk's health for some time has not been what his friends could wish. For the past year he has been traveling in Europe, and now that he has returned, it is almost impossible that he could pass the Winter in so cold a climate, and he will probably seek a Southern atmosphere.

AN EXTENSIVE DEFALCATION.

A CONFIDENTIAL CLERK ABSCONDS WITH UPWARD OF $40,000—THE STORY OF HIS CRIME.

A very remarkable series of defalcations, embezzlements, and forgeries has just been made public simultaneously with the announcement of the absconding of W. G. Spier, the confidential clerk and general business manager of R. H. McDonald & Co., No. 532 Washington street. Mr. Spier was missed from the City last Tuesday, and since then investigations have been making which show that his stealings have been very extensive. Exactly how extensive it is not known, but it would be surprising if they amount to less than $50,000. The losers are R. H. McDonald & Co., Messrs. Crocker & Co., No. 85 Centre street, James Turner & Co. No. 70 Courtlandt street, the Hackensack Bank, and probably others whose names are not generally known, and whose losses are perhaps not known even to themselves. Spier has been in the employ of Mr. McDonald for two years and a half, and has been trusted with the greater part of the routine management of the business, which is the manufacture and sale of Walker's Vinegar Bitters. Spier has done most of the purchasing, handling the money of the establishment in all cases with the perfect confidence of his employers. He has, doubtless, realized a considerable amount by defalcations from checks drawn for larger amounts than were required to meet different liabilities. But his peculations have been more largely conducted in making the collections of the establishment. Mr. McDonald is now endeavoring to ascertain the full amount of his losses. He has telegraphed all over the country to merchants whom his books call his debtors, to inquire if they have sent checks in payment of their accounts, and in other ways he has labored to reduce the loss to figures. In a week he will have brought his investigation to a close. Meanwhile he estimates his loss at something less than $40,000. But people who know Spier well are of the opinion that Mr. McDonald's figures are too small, and that the various thefts will foot up over $50,000. The discovery of the dishonesty of Spier was made last Monday. At that time Spier discovered that McDonald suspected him, and he did not again put in an appearance at the store. He is thought to have left the City the following Tuesday noon. The discovery that Spier had been dishonest in the matter of stamps suggested other irregularities, and an investigation began which has so far disclosed the facts already given. Of Spier's outside doings but little is known except in private circles. But it is known that he has swindled several people in various amounts up to $3,000 in one instance. His methods have been various. In the case of the Hackensack Bank he has given McDonald checks with forged indorsements, and the money which he has obtained on them will, of course, be lost to the bank, and not to Mr. McDonald. In other cases Spier has exchanged McDonald checks for checks of different business men to whom he was well known, and they, as innocent receivers of checks with forged indorsements, must lose the amounts for which they were drawn. In still other cases Spier has, as the representative of R. H. McDonald & Co., borrowed checks which he has not paid back. A case of this kind is that of Messrs. Crocker & Co., No. 85 Centre street. Spier began negotiations with this house several months ago, requesting the house to exchange its check for $1,100 with him in return for a check of James Turner & Co., No. 70 Courtlandt street. Mr. Crocker, having known Spier in business relations for two years, consented to the arrangement, and everything came out straight in the end. Last Tuesday morning, however, Spier came into the Crocker establishment in great haste, and asked the loan of a check for $965, which he would pay the next day. Mr. Crocker knew nothing of his trouble and gave him the check, which has now come back to his bank for payment, having first passed through the hands of James Turner & Co. It seems that the Turners have had continuous dealing with Spier. The Turners live at Hackensack, and so did Spier. He has borrowed money in considerable amounts from the Turners, and is alleged to have frequently paid them in checks, sometimes McDonald's and sometimes those which had been obtained through exchange. Now, if the Turners have received McDonald checks indorsed in forgeries, and it is said that they have, they are the losers, and not the persons to whom they have subsequently passed the checks. A TIMES reporter visited the store of the Messrs. Turner yesterday afternoon to clear up, if possible, their connection with Spier. The younger Turner was in the office, and when first questioned said that the firm would lose about $3,000 by the absconding of Spier. Subsequently, after learning that he was in conversation with a reporter, he changed his statement, saying, "James Turner & Co. do not lose a cent by the abscondance. Spier is thirty-five years old, and has a wife and four children living at his house in Hackensack. The wife says she has not heard a word from her husband since Tuesday morning. Mr. Turner said last night that Spier was in Ludlow Street Jail prior to his engagement with Mr. McDonald on an imprisonment for debt, and the story also was told that he had been in the State Penitentiary on conviction of an embezzlement similar to the one on account of which he is in abscondance.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Rear Admiral J. H. Strong, United States Navy, is at the Everett House.

Samuel Bowles, of the Springfield *Republican*, is at the Brevoort House.

Senator Joseph E. McDonald, of Indiana, and Gen. John F. Farnsworth, of Illinois, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Judge John F. Talcott, of Buffalo; John L. Delano, of Ohio, and ex-Congressman Stephen Sanford, of Amsterdam, N. Y., are at the Gilsey House.

Ex-Govs. James A. Weston and Ezekiel A. Straw, of New-Hampshire; Gen. John Hammond, of Crown Point, N. Y., and Lieut. Col. S. M. Mansfield, United States Army, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

SUITS UPON WAREHOUSE BONDS.

Twenty-nine suits were begun yesterday in the United States District Court by the Government against George W. Wylie, Caleb B. Knevals, and George A. Trink, (Wylie, Knevals & Co.,) to recover $19,000, due on warehouse bonds given for the payment of duty on importations of merchandise. The bonds were given between May, 1871, and September, 1873, with Richard J. Godwin and Samuel Godwin as sureties, who are also made parties to the suit. Suits were also begun upon similar complaints, against Messrs. Schneider & Heidlouff for $500, with Adolphus Dinglestedt as surety; Messrs. Merritt, Price & Co. for $1,734, with Thomas J. Irum, surety; same firm for $3,196, with Henry Irum as surety; same firm for $8.6 20, with Robert Tibbetts as surety; Andreas Cassard & Son for $160 80, with W. B. Sickel as surety. These bonds were all given in 1868, with the exception of the latter, which was made in 1870.

VIOLATION OF THE GAME LAWS.

Mr. Royal Phelps, President of the New-York Association for the Protection of Game, brought suit in the Marine Court, Part II., before Judge Alker, to recover $50 from John A. Currier, of No. 144 Fulton street. Mr. Phelps alleged that on Feb. 2, 1875, the defendant sold and had fresh venison in his possession contrary to the law, and that he became indebted to him in the sum of $50. The case was tried yesterday. The defendant denied the allegations in regard to the indebtedness and the possession of the venison at the time indicated. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff in the sum claimed.

KNOX's display of FURS at his different stores, No. 212 Broadway, No. 533 Broadway, and in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, is unusually rich, varied, and attractive, and cannot fail to delight the ladies upon inspection. Those who want to select a set of rare beauty, at a moderate outlay, should make their purchases of KNOX.—*Advertisement.*

RELIABLE PORT WINE.

Red or white, dry or sweet, imported in cases and casks; own importation; guaranteed to be the finest to be found in Portugal.

H. B. KIRK & Co., No. 69 Fulton st. and No. 709 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

AN ASTONISHING FACT.

That thousands suffer with piles, ulcers, and bunions, finding no relief. Let them try DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR and have ease at once.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Oder, from Bremen.—Carl Luther, wife, and child; George Kremelberg, wife, and child; G. Luyties, C. F. Meyer, A. Reichert, T. Jansen, L. Budell, Dr. M. Brown, Mrs. Upton, E. Heidegger, Mrs. M. Friedel, J. F. Carachelitta, L. B. Warrschek, Mrs. Warrschek and child, Mrs. L. Kohler, Mrs. Maria Amborn, D. Schlsmermeyer, Alfons Gisboris and wife, Mrs. Mary Schroder and daughter, Charles Schmitzer, John Kilby, J. Winter, Miss Elise Winter, and others in second cabin and steerage.

Steam-ship Regulator, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., 3 da., with naval stores, &c., to William P. Clyde & Co.

In steam-ship Leo, from Savannah.—C. T. Townsend, James McMurray, C. W. Ladd, Capt. C. Knowles.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:15 | Sun sets.....4:33 | Moon sets....5:49

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..5:53 | Gov. Island..6:42 | Hell Gate....8:04

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....FRIDAY, Dec. 10.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Triplet, Hall, Wilmington, Del.; Abiel Abbott; Allen S. Terry, Salyer, Newbern, N. C.; Josiah J. White; Presnits. (Br.,) Stewart, Antwerp, Belgium; John C. Seager; Gianarthacy, (Br.,) Guilaud, London, Eng.; Henderson Bros.; Defiance, Pierce, Philadelphia, Penn., James Hand; Geo. Cromwell, Bacon, Halifax, N. S.; Clark & Seaman.

Ships St. Patrick, Stirrat, Liverpool, Eng., Henderson Bros.; Washington, Chase, Liverpool, Eng., Charles L. Wright & Co.

Barks Mary Pratt, Sairn, London, Eng., Brett, Son & Co.; Edward, (Ger.,) Halberstadt, Bremen, Ger., H. Kerp & Co.; Bertsed, (Aust.,) Supicovich, London, Eng., Slocovich & Co.; Marco Polo, (Ital.,) Garaguin, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Santa Margarita Ligure, (Ital.,) Benevento, Gloucester, Eng., Slocovich & Co.; Eph. Williams, Keen, Pensacola, Fla., H. F. Brown & Co.; G. De Zaldo, Miller, Matanzas, Cuba, Wardell & Co.; Vincenzo Pirrista, (Ital.,) Carreja, Bristol, Eng., John C. Seager; Crono, Steak, Dublin, Ire., Slocovich & Co.

Brigs Acadia, (Br.,) Garrison, Montevideo, Uruguay, John Norton, Jr., & Sons; Asbine, (Norw.,) Blix, Lisbon, Port., Louis Teteus; Apollo, (Br.,) Benss, St. Pepe, Mark, R. F. Buck & Co.

Schrs. Sarah Brown, Petty, Washington, D. C., Van Brunt & Bro.; Calista, Whitten, Baltimore, Md., W. Chalmers; H. G. Bird, Blackington, Richmond, H. P. Brown & Co.; Pajara, Sanborn, Havana, Cuba, Brett, Son & Co.; Louisa Frazier, Cranford, Cienfuegos, Cuba, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Wm. Deming, Hodgins, St. Pierre, Mart., Jed Frye & Co.; L. A. Leemans, Leemans, Pensacola and Key West, Benner & Pinckney; Hannah Coomer, King, Turk's Island and a market, B. J. Wenberg; Louisa Smith, Webber, Jacksonville, Fla., Warren Ray; Ida A. Jayne, Mills, Havana, Cuba, Abiel Abbott; John Avlies, Tracy, Boston, Mass., Jed Frye & Co.; Crest Wave, Winchenbach, Kingston, Jam., A. H. Solomon & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Clyde, Kennedy, Galveston Nov. 30 and Key West Dec. 3, with mdse. and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co. Dec. 6, lat. 32 13, lon. 78 10, sighted vessel with flag of distress, went to her assistance and found her to be the schr. Antonio Pomar, (Span.,) from Havana for Porto Rico, 17 da. out, with loss of spars, and had been drifting down the Gulf Stream 7 da.; she wished to be taken into port, and as Charleston was nearest gave her our hawser and towed her safely into that port.

Steam-ship George W. Clyde, Pennington, Galveston Dec. 1, and Key West 4th, with mdse. and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co. Dec. 5, 20 miles S. S. E. from Jupiter, spoke schr. E. J. Palmer, from Progreso, for New-York; same time, spoke bark Atlantic, (Norw.,) from Pensacola, for Brest.

Steam-ship Leo, Daniels, Savannah Dec. 7, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. Dec. 9, Cape Hatteras bearing W. S. W. 18 miles, passed steam-ship City of Merida, hence, for Havana.

Steam-ship Oder, (Ger.,) Von Oterendorp, Bremen Nov. 37, and Southampton 30th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Steam-ship Harrisburg, Worth, Philadelphia.

Ship Helvetia, (Belg.,) Nellsen, Antwerp 56 da., with mdse. to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Nov. 16, lat. 22 43, lon. 38 16, spoke ship Orpheus, from San Francisco, for Liverpool, 116 da. out; Dec. 8, Thomas Sallu, seaman, fell from upper topsail yard to the deck, and was killed.

Bark Trait d'Union, (of Turk's Island,) Ballou, Miragoane 13 da., with coffee and logwood to Thackray & Co.—vessel to R. Murray, Jr.

Bark Beatrice Havener, (of Searsport,) Havener, Macasser 105 da., with coffee and rattan to order—vessel to Walsh, Field & Way. Passed Cape of Good Hope Oct 12, and crossed the equator Nov. 10 in lon. 32.

Bark Rebecca Crowell, Johnson, Bristol 56 da., in ballast to Waydell & Co. Has been 9 da. N. of Hatteras, with heavy . and N. E. gales.

Bark Charley, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Robinson, Liverpool Oct. 13, in ballast to C. W. Bertaux. Is anchored in Gravesend bay for orders.

Bark Athena, (Ger.,) Bellmer, Bremen Oct. 13, in ballast to Theodore Ruger. Is anchored in Lower Bay for orders.

Brig Leonora, Blood, Stettin 48 da., with empty barrels to order—vessel to Swan & Son.

Schr. Annie L. Palmer, (of Bath,) Lewis, Miragoane 14 da., with logwood to H. Becker & Co.—vessel to I. R. Staples.

Schr. J. L. Crossly, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Crossly, Wentworth, N. S., 6 da., with 280 tons plaster to Crandall Bros.

Schr. Eagle Rock, Hammond, Lisbon 40 da., with salt, &c., to G. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Came a middle passage and had variable weather.

Schr. S. W. McGee, Sheridan, Virginia.
Schr. Barnett Jones, Crittenden, Virginia.
Schr. Mary Ellen, Hawkins, Virginia.
Schr. R. H. Shannon, Wilson, Boston.
Schr. Clio Chilcott, Fullerton, Newport.
Schr. Nellie Eaton, Brown, Fall River.
Schr. Mary D. Cranmer, Horner, Providence.
Schr. Elisha T. Smith, Bazer,